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GEN MIKHAYLOV ON NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE

DW031533 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with USSR Deputy Defense Minister Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov by editor Anton Andreas Guha in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] [Question] The West says that the American Pershing II and cruise missiles, which are to be deployed in Western Europe if the Geneva negotiations fail, are medium-range weapons, while the Soviet Union considers them to be strategic weapons. Do you think that the nuclear balance between the two superpowers will be disturbed by these weapons?

[Answer] Yes, the strategic balance will be disturbed. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that these weapons are strategic weapons because they can reach our territory even if NATO describes them as "Eurostrategic." Pershing II and cruise missiles would change the balance to the advantage of the United States and NATO, whose superiority would be increase by a factor of 1.5. Deployment of these weapons would certainly lead to a destabilization of the political situation and initiate a new arms race.

[Question] How will the USSR react if deployment takes place? Since it can destroy Western Europe several times in any case, more SS-20 missiles would not be an additional threat.

[Answer] I cannot say for sure what the answer of the Soviet Union would be, but the Soviet Union's response would be very grave.

[Question] Why is the Soviet Union modernizing its tactical nuclear missiles, such as the SS-21's, SS-22's and SS-23's? The peace movement in the West fears that a nuclear war could now be limited to Europe.

[Answer] I emphasize that the United States and NATO were the ones who began modernizing short-range nuclear systems. All these things harm the strategic balance. The United States wants to intimidate the Soviet Union through the NATO states, and everything has to remain quiet and peaceful in the FRG. West European territory will thus inevitably become the object of Soviet counterstrikes. It is a strange aim of the United States to hold Europe hostage. Moreover, it is impossible to limit a nuclear war; the United States would also be a traget of our strikes.

[Question] A precise question: According to various American thinking -- I recall a statement on the subject by President Reagan -- wouldn't it be possible to limit a nuclear war to Europe, thus excluding the territory of the USSR?

[Answer] The idea of a limited nuclear war demonstrates an insufficient understanding because such war cannot be controlled. It is hardly possible to establish laws limiting such a war. Moreover, tactical nuclear weapons are also horrible; some of them are even more powerful than those which exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union still maintain that it will unilaterally renounce the first use of nuclear weapons although NATO has rejected such a renunciation?

[Answer] The unilateral renunciation will remain because it serves the interests of peace and stability. It should be considered a confidence-building measure in the interests of all states possessing nuclear weapons.

[Question] The highest Soviet political and military authorities have stressed that they would consider a war in Europe as a "fight for existence between two dissimilar social systems." In such a case, "all necessary means would be employed to achieve a victory on the enemy's territory." Doesn't that mean programming a nuclear war for Europe, particularly in view of NATO's concept of a "flexible response"?

[Answer] All Warsaw Pact states are our allies so that the Soviet Union would not remain indifferent if one of these states were attacked with nuclear weapons. We would then fight not only for the security of the Soviet Union but also for that of our allies. I repeat, however, that we will not unleash the first strike.

[Question] The peace movement maintains that the people of West Europe would have no way to defend themselves in a war, particularly in the event of a nuclear war. Doesn't that also apply to the people of East Europe?

[Answer] Why do we need an army then? Not just for parading! It isn't that simple! It is the main task of our armies to repulse an attack. The Soviet Union is prepared to defend its allies.

[Question] Europe has been involved in the international competition struggle between the two superpowers. Its people certainly cannot have the slightest interest in a war, particularly in view of the risk that such a war could be a destructive nuclear war. Couldn't the Soviet Union reduce its conventional armed forces in East Europe by, say, 50 percent without endangering its security or that of its allies in the least?

[Answer] Our security would be endangered by such a measure! If someone has a paralyzed hand, he is weakened. A balance is therefore necessary. It would be better, however, to reduce equally the amount of weapons on both sides. The principle of all negotiations is to prevent one side from having superiority. The security of one side can be achieved only through the security of the other. In addition, we must consider confidence-building measures in the military and the political fields. They must be aimed for simultaneously.

[Question] What does "superiority" actually mean in connection with strategic nuclear weapons if both sides can destroy each other many times over? Talking about "superiority" would make sense only if one side had first strike capacity, that is, the ability to prevent the other side from striking back.

[Answer] All weapons have strategic significance, but nuclear weapons are naturally of special significance. The number is important here -- the number of missiles or bombers as well as the number of warheads. The Soviet Union proceeds from the necessity of being able to give an immediate and simultaneous response to any aggression. I repeat, however, that we will not be the first to use these weapons.

[Question] Mr Arbatov, the influential adviser of the political leadership, explained to me that the SS-20's are targeted against NATO nuclear weapons depots, berths for nuclear submarines or missile launching pads....

[Answer] Yes, naturally!

[Question] According to military logic, however, the SS-20 must also be a first strike weapon. What sense would it make for the Soviet Union to wait until the United States or other states with nuclear weapons had fired their weapons and their arsenals were empty?

[Answer] Seen militarily it may seem that way, but politically it would still be incorrect. We support the attitude of jurists who say that culprits and other helpers must be punished. Culprits must know this. Moreover, the Pershing II has enormous advantages because it can reach our territory in 6 minutes. It is, therefore, important for a formula to be found in Geneva which will reduce all these weapons to 300 units. The goal must then be to completely eliminate tactical as well as "Eurstrategic" nuclear weapons. We are striving for a real zero solution, one that also includes the weapons of France and Great Britain because they represent a great danger for us. By 1990 both of these states will have 1,200 highly effective warheads and this will destroy the balance.

[Question] Are you optimistic regarding the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons?

[Answer] At the moment there is no reason to be optimistic. We have the impression that the United States has come to Geneva only because of pressure from the West European and American public, and that it nevertheless is pursuing secret armament programs in the strategic and Eurostrategic fields under the cloak of these negotiations. I hope that reason will prevail -- if anything like reason exists in the current U.S. Government -- and that the West Europeans, together with the U.S. public, will prevent deployment. Otherwise peace will be brought to the brink of disaster. Confidence and peace are better than fear.

USSR, FRG DELEGATES DEBATE WEST'S MBFR STANCE

PM031113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 Oct -- A plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe was addressed by FRG representative W. Boss, who presented a distorted picture of the socialist countries' position and tried to blame them for prolonging the talks.

In reply Soviet delegation leader V.V. Mikhaylov pointed out that, as any unbiased observer can see, the main reason for the lack of real progress in Vienna is the position of the West, which does not want a really just agreement based on the principle of the equal security of the sides. At all stages of the talks the NATO countries have tried impose solutions which would provide them with one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the socialist states' security interests.

The West German representative talked at length about the "merits" of the Western draft treaty, the USSR delegate continued. What merits can he mean if the draft ignores the question of reducing armaments and envisages a reductions procedure which is clearly loaded against the socialist countries and if the artificially created numerical problem persists. The exchange of numerical data which took place during the talks reflects the real picture of the numerical strength of forces in the reductions area and the elaboration of an agreement must be based on this exchange.

Attempts by Western participants to depict as a "big concession" this agreement to accept, after 9 years of talks, the idea of a single agreement do not alter the generally unsatisfactory nature of the Western draft.

NATO's practical actions to build up its military potential cast doubts on the Western representatives' assurances that they want to reduce the concentration of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The socialist countries, the Soviet representative said in conclusion, are prepared to continue to work persistently and patiently to achieve an accord at the Vienna talks. As the communique of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee stressed, progress at the talks is possible. In this connection the socialist countries' draft agreement is of great significance. One would like to think that a sense of realism and responsibility for the fate of peace will prevail in the Western capitals and real progress will be achieved at the Vienna talks.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON USSR ARMS POLICY CITED

LD031834 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- "It appears that high ranking American figures who are trying to foist their negative course on the public are far from faring well, if they have to resort to a crude juggling of facts concerning the foreign policy of the USSR", writes Vikentiy Matveyev in IZVESTIYA today.

The political news analysts, commenting on a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a news conference, recalls that the USSR is not after a military superiority for itself but is rather guided by the principle of equality and equal security. "Like other Washington officials, the Pentagon boss does not even mention this principle. This may well mean that in the present corridors of power in Washington they roughly shove aside this principle. The watchword of the U.S. ruling circles is achievement of military superiority no matter how ephemeral this goal may be in the light of the many years of post-war experience.

"Glibly preaching their 'commitment to the cause of peace', the analyst continues, U.S. officials keep saying that allegedly one ought to delay taking steps in the field of real disarmament until fresh heaps of lethal weapons have been piled up on American soil. If one is to believe Weinberger, it turns out that in the course of the seventies America disarmed itself...unilaterally! Unperturbed, the Pentagon boss is trying to assure the general public that this was precisely the case. But then, how did MIRV's appear in the U.S. arsenal in precisely that period? What was the 'miracle' that spawned the development of cruise missiles, Pershing-2's, neutron weapons, Trident submarines and many others?"

Stressing that the Pentagon boss has timed his attacks on the proponents of an end to the nuclear arms race with the interim elections in the United States, the IZVESTIYA analyst concludes: "There is a limit to everything, even to the unbridled desire to do in the stubborn facts."

'FALSE SIGNALS' ON U.S. WARNING SYSTEMS CITED

LD031240 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- The deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe would result "not just in a quantitative change in the balance of forces in favour of the USA, that would necessitate adequate counter-steps by the other side. No, that would be a qualitative change involving boundless consequences," Valentin Falin stresses.

In analysing in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly (issue of November 7) the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, Falin is drawing attention to the fact that the deployment in a number of West European countries of American nuclear weapons of a new generation "will change the role assigned to Europe in the American military plans, as the point at issue is the first strike weapon designed to 'decapitate', according to the latest American military strategic doctrine, above all the political and military leadership of the 'potential adversary'. This doctrine proceeds from the premise that the choice of time and direction of attack shall not be linked with the developments in the region, where some or other weapon is deployed. Washington intends to resolve this question irrespective of the place of outbreak of a concrete conflict situation, bearing in mind the aim of inflicting maximum damage upon the enemy."

The author examines the following situation. Let us assume that a crisis has emerged in the Middle or Far East, or in the south of Africa. "In fulfilling its claims to world 'leadership,' the USA will interfere in the events in that region. And in the case of a breach of the interests of the USSR and its allies, Washington will, proceeding from its experience, put in advance its armed forces stationed on critical directions on high alert. Among such forces could very well be Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. Then, it goes without saying, the means of combatting them, that would inevitably be created in the event of the deployment of new American missiles near the USSR's territory, would also be put on high alert." In that case "all that remains to Europe would be to pray," Falin writes.

He also points to another danger. According to the Western sources, the American early warning systems have issued over the recent two years on an average 50 and more false signals a year on the start of a nuclear attack. Checking and double-checking took at times up to eight and more minutes.

"We will ask ourselves," Falin writes, "whether both sides will have these minutes, if and when new American missiles appear in Western Europe and the Soviet Union in answer draws closer similar systems directly to the U.S. territory? Missiles of the Pershing 2 type fly to their target four-six minutes, and God forbid, an instrument shows on its screen and launching of a missile. It will be no easier to anybody to know later that the instrument had erred."

The article stresses that Europe has an alternative between cooperation and confrontation. "If pressure is an answer to pressure, a challenge - an answer to challenge, then the arms race will gain width and scope, then brinkmanship will become humankind's destiny. Until somebody trips up and drags everybody along into an abyss."

FALIN ON U.S. DISMISSAL OF NO-FIRST-USE PROPOSAL

LD032148 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 3 Nov 82

["The West Still Turning the Deaf Ear" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- "One has to admit that the United States and its NATO allies are still turning the deaf ear to the calls of socialist countries for restructuring international relations on the basis of reason," Valentin Falin says.

Analyzing the problems of curbing the arms race in the November 7 issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS, Falin stresses the importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral renunication of the first use of nuclear weapons. "It is a logical extension of the Soviet efforts aimed at making nuclear war impossible and excluding any war," the author writes.

He recalls that a few years ago the Soviet Union tabled at the United Nations a proposal on prohibiting the use of force in international relations. "Our country has come out with the initiative of precluding the first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons in the area covered by the Helsinki Final Act. The Soviet Union has proposed that nuclear weapons should under no circumstances be used against the countries which do not possess such weapons and do not make their territories and territorial waters available for their deployment."

The United States, however, "remains deaf to Soviet initiatives," Falin writes. "Even our unilateral decision on the non-use of nuclear weapons has not led the White House to realize that mankind deserves a better lot than being chained to the swing of fear or living in the shadow of mountains of weaponry."

"Regrettably, the cult of force is in full bloom in the Washington officialdom today although, as a respectable U.S. newspaper has pointed out, all the main troubles of the United States have been caused by a shortage of common sense rather than by deficient muscles."

BLOC INVESTMENT BANK LEADERS MEET IN BERLIN

PM030947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bank Council Session"]

[Text] The 31st session of the International Investment Bank Council was held in Berlin (GDR) 26-27 October. Taking part in the work of the council session were delegations from the bank's member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

The session was attended by representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. It was chaired by M. Timar, leader of the delegation of Hungarian representatives on the Bank Council and president of the Hungarian National Bank. New projects to be granted credit and the bank's credit plan for 1983 were approved and decisions were also taken on a number of other questions of the bank's activity. The International Investment Bank Council session took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC PANEL HOLDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

PM031029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 27th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 28-29 October.

Discussion centered on implementation of general agreements on multilateral cooperation in developing and organizing the specialized and shared production of industrial robots and in developing microprocessor technology and making wide use of it in the CEMA members' national economies. Approval was given to the "conception of the technical development of robot technology in the organization of cooperation among the CEMA countries in this sphere," which determines the main directions of the technical development of industrial robots, standardized modules, assemblies and parts for them, auxiliary devices and accessories for various sectors of the national economy in the period through 1995.

The committee heard an information report on the long-term program for multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries' academies of sciences in the natural sciences sphere in the period through 1990 and noted the advisability of further developing and deepening businesslike relations between the committee and the conference of representatives of the socialist countries' academies of sciences.

The committee examined the main results of the activity of the international research institute of management problems and the complex of questions relating to further improving the organization of work in the sphere of joint forecasting and discussed the results of scientific and technical cooperation on the problem of "photosynthesis."

The session approved the plan of work by the committee and its organs in 1983-1984 and also discussed certain other questions.

The committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive comradely cooperation.

Within the framework of the 27th session of the CEMA committee, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received G. Szeker, chairman of the Hungarian National Technological Development Commission; Dang Huu, chairman of the SRV State Science and Technology Commission; H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; W. Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences; B. Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education and technology; and L. Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment promotion.

Questions of further developing scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

TROFIMENKO INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, EUROPE EVENTS

Part One -- Middle East

GF010840 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 Oct 82 p 17

[Part One of interview with Genrikh Trofimenko, professor at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Academy and chief of the foreign policy section at the United States of America and Canada Institute, by AL-WATAN Editor in Chief Jasim al-Mutuawwa', in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Question: As you know, the Middle East region is currently undergoing a complicated phase due to the U.S. interference in its affairs. What are your expectations for this policy and what are the real goals of the so-called "American peace"?

Answer: The U.S. policy in the Middle East is hostile. Its essence is hostility toward the Arab peoples. It is a policy aimed at reinforcing the military predominence in the region under the so-called slogan of "defending the region against the Soviet danger." This can be easily refuted because the Soviet Union poses no threat to the region and has no desire for the region's petroleum because the Soviet Union is able to meet its own oil and fuel derivatives needs through domestic production. The Soviet Union has huge reserves of oil too.

Hence, we can deduce that U.S. policy in the region does not solve the region's acute problem. Rather, it further complicates and restricts the problem in order to subject it to U.S. interests.

While the United States is laying one hand on the Middle East region it blocks the Soviet gas pipeline opening with the other hand in order to obstruct sending the gas to Western Europe.

The U.S. pretext of the "danger of Soviet interference" in the Middle East region is clearly false. When the United States wanted to implement its strategic policy in the region it called upon the region's countries, including the Arab countries and Israel, to unite against the Soviet Union and its peaceful policy in the region. But when it wanted and worked for that, it reaped nothing but swift failure. No one supported or went along with this policy except Israel.

While the United States is working to reinforce its military presence in the region it also turns to its ally Israel because it is the gendarmerie and truncheon the United States uses in implementing this hostile policy. The United States portrays itself as "a dove of peace" in the region and it even gets "vexed" at or slightly criticizes Israel's policy and its dirty war against the Arab countries. Actually, it reaps the fruit of its ally Israel's hostile military policy. Consequently, it reinforces its political and military predominence alongside the Israeli military and political predominence in the Middle East.

Question: How successful is the United States in this policy and what are the goals of this policy in the Middle East, in your opinion?

Answer: I can say now that the U.S. strategic policy has failed to alienate the Arab countries from their friend the Soviet Union or to foment agitation or fear about "the Soviet bugaboo." This failure forced the United States to intensify its support for the hostile Israeli policy. It helped and is still helping Israel in its interference in Lebanon in order to isolate Lebanon from the Arab world. Perhaps the next country will be Jordan, to complete the chapters of the unjust accords of the Camp David conspiracy.

While the United States is trying to strengthen its predominance in the Middle East, it tries to isolate the Soviet Union from the region and force it to the rear in order to hog the initiative in solving the Middle East question in the interest of the aggressors only.

I believe that this policy is doomed to failure, too, because the objective circumstances dictate a sharp conflict between this policy and the Arab countries which are in outright opposition to Israel's policy and repeated aggressions -- and consequently to U.S. policy.

If the United States continues to pursue this anti-Arab policy which contrasts with the wide vital interests of the Arab peoples, it will reap further animosity from the Arabs. If the United States can freeze progress toward a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem for a few months, this will not last. I do not want to talk long because the editor in chief of AL-WATAN knows very well the Soviet stand as well as the recent proposals made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for solving the Middle East problem.

Comrade Brezhnev's proposals take into consideration the stands adopted by the Arab countries and are very close to the official stands of the Arab countries, especially the Fes summit conference decisions. Therefore, the Soviet and Arab proposals can form a basis for a just solution to the Middle East problem based upon the resolutions of the United Nations and the UN Security Council and they enjoy the support of the world's community.

Question: What about the "U.S. peace" plan? Is it based on good intentions or is it "just a trial baloon"?

Answer: I do not look at the U.S. plan as a propaganda balloon, nor as a peace plan. It is a plan to throw dust in the eyes and a ploy to drag Jordan into the Camp David accords. Consequently, it is a plan to widen the rift and schism in the Arab world. If the plan is first step, as the U.S. Administration claims, we have the right to ask what the succeeding steps will be. I believe there are no first or succeeding steps. The essence of the plan first and last lies in the unjust Camp David accords which deny the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent national state and refuses to recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Therefore, "the new U.S. initiative" cannot be a just peace plan because without recognizing the legitimacy of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people and without recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent national state, a solution to the Middle East question cannot be achieved and a permanent and just peace cannot be established in the region. The "new" Reagan proposal wears a propaganda mask to make the United States appear in certain circles as if it were aiming for a just solution to the Middle East problem.

Question: What impact does this plan have on U.S.-Israeli relations and U.S. relations with certain Arab countries, and have you noted a relative cooling of U.S.-Israeli relations, or is that just an act?

Answer: As a specialist in the policy of the United States, I would like to say to you, Mr Al-Mutawwa', and through the newspaper AL-WATAN, that perhaps this plan has, within it, the faded green light of the more moderate circles in Israel. Because despite the fact that the United States is reaping the Begin policy's fruits, circles in the United States itself believe that Begin has gone too far, that the United States should take into consideration its interests in the Arab countries, that the United States cannot operate in the Middle East without the Arab countries, and that this policy was designed before Reagan became President.

As for the Arab countries and the plan presented by Reagan, I believe that the forces which support the plan in the Arab countries are few. You asked about lukewarm and cool U.S.-Israeli relations, I believe that this is both formal and theatrical.

Israel always tries to blow the bridges which the United States tries to build with the Arab countries, thinking this plan, can, one way or another, maneuver the Arab countries into ending their support of the PLO which is seeking to establish an independent national Palestinian state. This plan is also doomed to failure. Life itself will confirm what I am saying. After what has happened in Beirut, no peace can be established without an independent Palestinian state.

Question: Do you believe that a new phase of Camp David has begun now, or is the current policy on the Middle East a new game with the same old policy?

Answer: The Americans are playing a new game with the Arab countries and they pretend they are trying to treat Israel and the Arab countries equally. But Israel and the outright U.S. policy are aimed at defeating the Arab liberation movement, enervating the progressive and nationalist forces in the Arab world, and crushing the PLO militarily and politically. The United States is trying to establish a pro-U.S. Government in Lebanon at a time when it loudmouthedly says it is the friend of the Arabs and is trying to bridle Israel -- Israel which carried out and is still carrying out the U.S. policy in the Middle East region.

The United States has created a situation which allowed the entry of its forces into Lebanon. These forces entered as "doves of peace" after the bloodbaths in Beirut and Lebanon. Anyhow, you know better than anyone that Israel has killed and is killing Arabs with U.S. arms in accordance with U.S. plots. What is going on now?

The U.S. forces entered Lebanon and the region in order to "sustain peace" and "deter Israel". Here I call for uncovering this two-faced -- or more precisely two-game -- policy.

The Americans are not the peace-mongers in the region. The entering of their forces into Lebanon is nothing but a decoy to cover the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance which is first of all directed against the Arabs and the Soviet Union.

Undoubtedly, you are familiar with the U.S. political polemics by the rightist polemicists before Reagan became President. Those polemicists frankly called for the return of the U.S. predominance to the Middle East region. They may even resort to the military solution now if the U.S. interests require that, notwithstanding, they were able to enter Lebanon so quietly by using the Israeli instrument because this was much better than the exposed armed intevention. However, the goal is the same despite the different methods: the occupation of Lebanon and the defeat of the PLO.

Question: I think that you have comprehensively clarified matters concerning the Middle East region. However, the talk will be incomplete if we do not speak about the Iraq-Iran war. What is the Soviet view of this war?

Answer: The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Soviet press and information media on more than one occasion have announced that this war is absolutely unnecessary and that it only exhausts the powers of the Arab nation. The external forces, foremost of which is the United States, are the beneficiaries. We think that the sooner this war ends the better and the more favorable for the entire Middle East region. We are making strenuous efforts to end it. In this regard we are making efforts through international organizations like the United Nations as well as advising this or that party to end it. It is a war between brothers and it is of no use to all the peoples of the Middle East region. Our policy on the war has been quite clear from the beginning. We are neither offering aid nor are we working to prolong this war. We want both Iraq and Iran to live in peace and put out the fire.

Question: What is the possibility of ending this war? Will it happen soon, especially since the war has entered its third year?

Answer: There is an end for every war and each of the two warring parties knows well that it cannot achieve decisive victory over the other. There is no need for the bloodshed caused by this war. Therefore, the longer the war continues, the more the imperialist forces and Israel will benefit. Without the Iran-Iraq war, Israel would not have dared to strike the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Therefore, this war must end. Now, there is hope that the existing crisis between the two countries will be settled by peaceful means. We should only hope that this war will come to an end. I see no other way out.

Question: Has the Soviet Union any interest in prolonging or ending this war?

Answer: I believe that the Soviet Union has no interest in prolonging the war. Under peaceful circumstances, the Soviet Union can help the two countries in establishing their production facilities in the future. There is a heavy burden facing the two countries to rebuild their economy and reconstruct what has been destroyed by the war. We are very cautious regarding this war and we do not want to offer military aid to this or that party because this will help deepen the dispute between the two countries and will prolong their war. In addition to the fact that this war increases the hostility between the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, it diverts attention from those who have a craving to exploit the wealth of the region's states in order to prevent them from effectively contributing to the struggle against the aggressors and the usurpers in the region.

Question: What about the arms supply to Iraq?

Answer: No, I don't have any information that the Soviet Union is supplying Iraq with arms. I believe that the Soviet policy regarding trade relations with Iraq is not aimed at supplying this country with arms because, as I said, this would prolong the war. On the contrary, we want to put an end to this war. Perhaps some people may not like this.

Question: What about relations with Kuwait?

Answer: The aid we offer to the region's states is not aimed at gaining unilateral benefit. Our trade relations with Kuwait, for example, are not aimed at serving the private interests of the Soviet Union. This is contrary to what the United States does in the "petrodollar" policy which serves the U.S. policy at the expense of others. The United States rejects the policy of mutual interests with the Soviet Union and similarly it rejects this policy with regard to your countries. That is why the United States is strengthening its ground, naval and air troops in the Gulf region and in the Middle East in general to create circumstances that are dependent on force for the purpose of paralyzing the huge oil revenues of the Arab countries.

Part Two -- Europe

GF011900 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 31 Oct 82 p 10

[Part Two of interview with Genrikh Trofimenko, professor at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Academy and chief of the foreign policy section at the United States of America and Canada Institue, by AL-WATAN Editor in Chief Jasim al-Mutawwa' in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Did the election changes [in the FRG] take place as an independent internal event or were they a U.S. punishment?

[Answer] Several factors are responsible for the recent events in the FRG. These include the plan to deploy the U.S. missile network in Europe, and in the FRG in particular. These also include the serious U.S. attempts to stop the efforts of some West European countries to achieve an intrinsic and national policy that is independent of the U.S. hegemony. There are also, as you said, purely internal factors.

I wish to note that times change and events change rapidly with them, but the new coalition government in the FRG has stressed disarmament, the policy of international detente and the continuation of normal relations with the Soviet Union, because the new coalition, which replaces the coalition of the Liberal Democrats, has not forgotten that if it casts aside all previous accomplishments it will find itself and the FRG returning to the times when the FRG was under the influence of U.S. policy.

The United States is trying to bolster its position in Europe. The NATO alliance is not a union beween Western Europe and the United States; it is a "military spear" in the U.S. hand. When the United States promises a nuclear umbrella to Europe, it plans to reinforce its positions. I have doubts about this umbrella and I doubt it will be useful to Western Europe.

Europe has begun to stand on its own feet and some of its countries have begun to pursue an independent policy, not only in foreign relations but in economy and culture. That is, they have begun to shape their relations with the Americans as rivals rather than being fully dominated by U.S. policy, as in the past.

In the past, the United States dictated its policy on Western Europe through the NATO alliance and its influence on the FRG was particularly obvious.

The political, economic and cultural influence of the United States on Europe has shrunk noticeably and only the NATO alliance remains. The ease of tension gave the Western Europe countries an opportunity to move and the freedom to act and choose the "European path."

[Question] What about the Soviet gas pipeline, which is being constructed in Europe now? Is it part of the European freedom of action as you have described?

[Answer] Yes. Recently Europe has tried to resolve the fuel crisis by turning to Soviet gas. Although this is not very big, it is a clear indication of Europe's attempt to liberate itself from the octopus of U.S. policy. The United States has tried to frighten Western Europe by claiming that the Soviet Union wants to put its hands on the Middle East oil. They missed the address, this is a U.S. hand, not a Soviet hand, as you know better than I. Although most of the oil companies in the Arab world have been nationalized, the export of oil is monopolized by the U.S., which is now trying to further tigthen its grip. The Soviet gas pipeline is not a plan to serve purely selfish interests. It is a symbol for freeing Western Europe in one way or another from subordination to U.S. economic policy.

When the Arabs replied to the aggressive U.S.-Israeli policy in 1973 by imposing oil embargo on the United States and some of the European countries that support Israel, voices in the U.S. Congress were raised demanding punishment of the Arabs because they stopped the oil. At that time the United States could not adopt direct military measures against the Arabs because it took into consideration the other powers that stood at the Arabs' side and supported them in their just question. The United States resorted to the "grain" weapon, but this weapon failed, too, because the Arabs don't import U.S. grain on a large scale and because the sources of their imports are numerous and varied.

The United States has learned from its experience with the Arabs that varying the sources of fuel to Europe will weaken the influence of U.S. policy, just as happened with the Arabs with regard to the "grain" weapon.

[U.S. policy in Europe] depends on two factors: The first is maintaining the NATO alliance as an obedient tool in the hand of the U.S. policy in Europe.

The second is the economic factor, whereby the United States tried to get Europe to boycott the project of extending the Soviet gas pipeline and to prevent the marketing of the gas in Europe in order to impose an embargo on the Soviet Union.

However, this policy was widely opposed in Western Europe. Even those circles supported by the United States in the Falklands crisis, and by this I mean the Thatcher government, did not submit to the demands of U.S. policy. If the matter has reached this limit with governments intimately friendly to the United States, then how about other circles?

[Question] Since you have talked about the situation in the FRG and explained about the extension of the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe, would you explain what is going on in Poland in order to complete the picture of Europe as a whole, both Eastern and Western?

[Answer] If the imperialist powers cooperating with the local reactionaries in Poland had stopped destroying and interfering in Poland's internal affairs, the crisis would have been resolved long ago.

The authorities in Poland now want to quickly begin to reconstruct the economy, revive the nation and rescue the fatherland.

Some circles are trying to accuse the Soviet Union of intervening in Poland. However, the truth is that the intervention comes from the West, and under the influence of the United States, Western economic and provisional supplies to Poland were cut. Moreover, the hostile Western radio stations are transmitting lies, provoking and interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is doing the opposite of that by helping Poland to cover its food shortage and is compensating for the equipment formerly sent by the West in order to revive the Polish national economy and to come out of the crisis successfully.

[Question] Western Europe is geographically nearer to the Soviet Union than the United States. Why, then, do U.S. circles fear a Soviet attack more than the other Western countries which are nearer to your territories?

[Answer] The answer to that is totally clear. The U.S. Government is using the "Soviet bugaboo and the Soviet threat." However, the leaders of Western Europe know very well that the Soviet Union does not intend nor want to attack Western Europe or any other area in the world.

Thus, the following can be concluded: When the United States starts singing the song of Soviet intervention and danger, its aim is to keep Europe in its iron grip protected from the "Soviet danger" and strengthened by hostility toward the Soviet Union. When former U.S. President Nixon came to Moscow with Kissinger, he talked elaborately about disarmament, about decreasing the severity of tension and about peace. The moment he reached Brussels he started to talk about the alleged "Soviet threat" to his allies in Western Europe. Why? Because the "Soviet threat" is the oil that NATO does not operate without and NATO is the only tool that has remained under U.S. influence. The United States knows very well that decreased tension and disarmament will weaken the hostile policy toward the Soviets.

[Question] What about the power balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, considering the U.S. propaganda emphasis on the superiority of the Soviet Union's capability and thus "the United States' obligation to run after armament"?

[Answer] The U.S. Government took advantage of the Soviet wave [as published] in order to upset the balance of powers reinforced in the seventies, and exchange it for U.S. superiority. As this is hard to verify, the U.S. Government resorted to the lie of the alleged "Soviet threat."

As I have said, the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone; on the contrary we face many threats and dangers from the U.S. policy and the NATO pact, one of which is the expansion of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. All that is happening in order that we throw our weight behind armament at the expense of growth, peaceful progress and social services.

The false statement that the United States and Western Europe fear a sudden attack from the Soviet Union exposes itself. It is only cheap propaganda and an illusion.

The past 20 years have proved the opposite. Moreover, I must say: Whoever dreams of military superiority over the Soviet Union loses the chance to achieve the possible things, and the Soviet Union, which does not want to threaten anyone, has enough power and means to forbid others from threatening it or its allies.

U.S. THREATENS GULF, INDIAN OCEAN STATES

NC291352 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Massive meetings and marches are being organized in the Soviet Union and many other countries within the framework of the week for activities toward disarmament that is now being observed in accordance with a decision adopted by the UN and the World Peace Council. The Soviet people share the profound concern felt by peace-loving forces over the destiny of the world which is threatened with decimation because of the militaristic policy of the United States and the NATO pact.

In addition to having adopted an aggressive policy toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. imperialist quarters are involved in military preparations to commit piracy against countries of the Near and Middle East, including Iran.

After the 1979 revolution, the United States did not stop at imposing economic, political and other sanctions against Iran. It went further, regarding Iran as a possible target for a nuclear blow. For example, in a recent interview with ABC television, former U.S. President Carter confessed that the plan drawn up by the United States during the so-called Iran crisis on military activities against Iran was much more detailed than the abortive adventure of landing U.S. commandos in the Tabas region. Carter bluntly stated that at that time the White House studied the possibility of a nuclear bombardment of Iran. Is there such a danger from any other place? One cannot believe that the answer to this question can be positive.

If we bear in mind that the present U.S. Administration, headed by Reagan, has gone one step further than the former administration in aggressive foreign policy, we can clearly see the extent of the threat to the Iranian people from U.S. imperialism and militarism. This danger emanates from both U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean and U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf, which are patrolling waters in the direct proximity of Iran's coasts and are equipped with nuclear arms in addition to conventional arms.

So long as a war has not been sparked, the Soviet Union will do its utmost to prevent a nuclear disaster. Our country has put forth a series of peace-seeking initiatives, including turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Speaking at the conference of the commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces and Navy, Leonid Brezhnev said that the international situation dictates that we double and even treble our efforts to preserve peace and to ease the threat of a nuclear war, which is threatening mankind, and that we should expand our cooperation in these struggles with all those who cherish peace on earth.

OPEN LETTER FROM SOVIET MUSLIMS TO WORLD MUSLIMS

LD260940 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In an open letter to all world Muslims, Soviet Muslims have expressed strong concern at direct interference by the United States in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They said their concern is based on the faith of Central Asian Muslims and their traditional closeness to the Afghan brothers.

The letter states that the new [word indistinct] taking any action is in the interest of the sacred religion of Islam and its followers. Our brothers in Afghanistan support the internal and foreign policy of their popular government. They do not want the continuation of war and fratricide. They want peace and security.

Soviet Muslims indignantly condemn the crimes of terrorist bands who are infiltrated from abroad into Afghan territory and who contrary to Islam and its sharia, contrary to the Koran, mercilessly kill their compatriots, women, old men and children. These bandits burn sacred books, set fire to Islamic libraries, destroy mosques, intimidate their compatriots and murder them.

Washington has shown its (?intention) toward Islam and the Muslims, not only in Afghanistan but throughout the world. About 10,000 Iranian Muslims lost their lives as a result of oppression by the former shah who carried out Washington's policy in the (?East). Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims have been savagely eliminated by Zionists who are taking inspiration from U.S. imperialism. If Muslims are killed today or the sacred places of Islam are destroyed, if the (?mosques) of Muslims are set on fire, it is primarily because of the anti-Islamic policy of the United States.

[Signed] Baba Khanov, (?deputy) chairman of Central Asian and Kazakh Muslims and religious leaders; [name indistinct] chairman of the Soviet European [words indistinct]; [name indistinct] chairman and mufti of the Northern Caucasus Muslims and religious leaders; (Allah Shakur Pacah Zada Shaykholeslam), chairman of the Department of Religious Leaders of Transcaucasus.

CARLUCCI 'COVER-UP' IN VOA INTERVIEW REFUTED

LD292302 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Blaming the Wrong Party" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci seems to long for his former laurels of a deputy to the CIA boss. In his present job, he continues to cover up the dirty doings of the U.S. espionage department, its interference in the affairs of sovereign states of Asia. And one can already trace a definite pattern in what he does, heaping lies upon lies and, in the process, accusing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of all mortal sins.

In a recent interview with the Voice of America, Carlucci acted true to that pattern. The U.S. Administration, he alleged, continues to receive evidence and proof that in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea toxic substances and other lethal chemical weapons are used, and that very soon a "final" report will be made public about the Soviet Union's alleged use of these weapons.

It will be recalled that the CIA and the U.S. Administration have on several occasions drawn up "interim" reports on the subject, and each time they came a cropper. "Facts" cited in the reports turned out to be specimens of pure rubbish rejected both by international and American experts.

As to facts of a different kind, those attesting that the CIA has long and seriously interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, that it has organized secret operations against them and is waging an undeclared war, supplying assassins and military gear -- these facts are many. It is now known for a fact that mercenaries and bandits infiltrated into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory are equipped with the most ruthlessly sophisticated death weapons manufactured in CIA laboratories both in the United States and Pakistan. These include chemical weapons, poison gases and mosquitoes that can cause dangerous epidemics, etc.

One hardly needs to recall the broad use by the United States of chemical and biological weapons against the countries of Indochina. Over 15 different "recipes" and toxic substances were used there to destroy people and nature, and the effects are felt to this very day.

The list of facts confirming the CIA's criminal activity against the peoples opting for free and independent development could be extended ad infinitum. To cover up this activity, the CIA, with the help of the U.S. Administration, organizes and stubbornly pursues slanderous campaigns in a bid to accuse others what their own "cloak-and-dagger" men are guilty of.

MADRID CSCE MEETING PROSPECTS SURVEYED

Kuznetsov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM041023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov: "Detente Landmarks"]

[Text] "Peace for the world!" "No nuclear catastrophe!" "Halt the arms race!" These are the slogans of the week of action for disarmament being held in our country and all over the world, instituted by the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and the World Peace Council. The participants in the mass antiwar and anti-nuclear movement are demanding a halt to the perilous escalation of tension, a lessening of its intensity, an opportunity for the peoples to go quietly about their business and feel confident of a sound and peaceful future. These demands are also addressed to the participants in the Madrid meeting of representatives of 33 European states and also the United States and Canada which resumes 9 November and which, in the event of a favorable outcome, could make a substantial contribution to the normalization of the European and entire international atmosphere.

Here is what the communique of the 21-22 October Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact States' Foreign Ministers Committee says about it: "The session participants stressed the special significance which the Madrid meeting must have in present conditions for the normalization of the political climate in Europe and throughout the world." Assessing the European situation at a meeting with the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is firmly in favor of the all-European process initiated by the Helsinki conference not just being preserved but continuing and gathering force. And for this to happen it is particularly important that the Madrid meeting finish with positive results, above all with the adoption of a decision on the question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

So after more than 18 months' work comes the decisive stage of the Madrid meeting. Will it be conclusive and really fruitful and will it culminate in substantial, constructive results? Finally, will it justify the hopes of the majority of Europeans for an uninterrupted and productive continuation of the post-Helsinki process?

A positive outcome at the Madrid meeting is essential for Europe, which people are trying to deflect from the path mapped out over 7 years ago by the all-European conference.

It is essential, too, for the whole world, for European detente is the backbone of world detente. And if today people everywhere are talking about the need to revitalize the ailing organism of international politics, then success in Madrid could act on this organism like an elixir.

Can such a result be hoped for? It can. The foundation for it has been laid, and a pretty good one at that. Concern for this has been displayed primarily by the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, the neutral and nonaligned countries and some other European states, which are mindful of the benefits and advantages of the detente policy and are not questioning the permanent value of the Final Act which, as it were, crowned the edficies of all-European detente and is a kind of charter of political, economic and other types of cooperation between states of Eastern and Western Europe.

The socialist countries came up with the idea of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. This is what our continent needs most of all at the moment. It is essential for the continuation of the post-Helsinki process. Europe without miltiary detente has already begun to experience considerable difficulties. And they will increase alarmingly unless the level of military confrontation on the continent is lowered. Without military detente Europe cannot carry out the truly historic mission entrusted to it by the Final Act. Realizing this, the Soviet Union and its socialist partners put forward at the talks in Geneva (on nuclear arms limitation in Europe) and in Vienna (on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe) a comprehensive program for the limitation and reduction of nuclear and nonnuclear armaments. The way to the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe and -- in a broader sense -- to easing military confrontation on the continent and to real military detente was paved by such Soviet actions as the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the proposal that NATO reach an agreement with the Warsaw Pact and not extending the the alliances' spheres of action to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In short, the Soviet Union and its socialist allies are doing everything to ensure the full implementation of the Madrid meeting's mandate, which is to strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe and to assist detente and disarmament. "Our line is detente and the strengthening of international security," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said on 27 October at the conference of leading Soviet Army and Navy personnel in the Kremlin. "We will not retreat from it; we will increase our efforts and hold onto the initiative in international affairs."

Generally speaking, the delegations from neutral and nonaligned states have displayed a constructive approach at the Madrid meeting. It is largely due to their efforts that a draft final document has been prepared which, in the USSR's view, although it requires improvements, is a good foundation for the positive completion of the work in Madrid. On two occasions, in Stockholm and Helsinki, in the summer and the fall, representatives of the nine neutral and nonaligned countries assembled at working conferences to look ahead to the resumption of the Madrid meeting and to work together to try to find ways and means of promoting the successful completion of the meeting. These efforts should be acknowledged.

But all the time activity of another kind could be observed. At the previous meeting, in Belgrade, U.S. diplomacy steered a course not toward cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki but toward confrontation in the spirit of cold war; not toward promoting military detente and disarmament in Europe, as recommended by the Final Act, but toward opposing this process. This line was reinforced with the arrival of the Reagan administration in the White House. Many observers, including some in the West, conclude that Washington does not want to hear anything about detente and the actual word is being expelled from the political and diplomatic lexicon. Morevoer, the U.S. ruling circles also want Europe to forget about detente and move the needle to antidetente.

Washington intends to turn Western Europe into its nuclear, chemical and neutron depot -- what does it want with military detente?

Washington has decided in conditions of a severe economic crisis to transfer the main burden of it onto the shoulders of its West European competitors -- what does it want with mutually advantageous and long-term cooperation between East and West European states? The behavior of the U.S. representatives at the Madrid meeting is totally determined by these strategic aims of American policy.

"The Reagan administration," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "is fully determined to pursue a tough anti-Soviet course at the Madrid meeting." Moreover, it is trying to impose this course on its NATO partners. Contradictory feelings tear at the breast of Washington officialdom. On the one hand, it would very much like to block altogether the process of East-West cooperation and rapprochement on the basis of the Helsinki accords and to damage both the socialist countries and its West European partners-cum-rivals. On the other, Washington does not want to forfeit, as THE NEW YORK TIMES revealed, an "ideal platform for condemning the Soviet Union." Now, apparently, we see what "ideals" Washington diplomacy has: anti-Sovietism, confrontation, "psychological war".... In other words, the White House is obsessed with the idea of turning all-European meetings like the Madrid one into an instrument of struggle against the socialist states, a means of interfering in their internal affairs.

Confrontation is Washington's aim at the all-European forum. The U.S. delegation is endeavoring to substitute for a businesslike and constructive discussion of security and cooperation matters empty polemics about far-fetched matters which have no direct bearing on the meeting's problems and unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of others. And now Washington apparently intends to blast Poland from the platform of the Madrid meeting. But the Madrid meeting is not being held to discuss someone's internal affairs or to revise the Final Act, which calls upon states to refrain from any interference in one another's internal affairs and to respect the laws and administrative rules of all countries.

Will Washington be performing on the Madrid stage the same old role of saboteur, sower of discord and enmity and reviler of detente? An unenviable role which will not be applauded by the European audience at large. Europe has already been through what Washington is currently trying to impose on it -- cold war. It did not go through it only to go through it again.

Kampelman Remarks

LD031338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The United States intends to adopt an openly obstructionist stand at the meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which resumes its work in Madrid on 9 November. This is to be seen from the statements by Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation. At a meeting with journalists in Washington he let it be understood that the U.S. delegation intends, if not to remove from the agenda of the Madrid forum the key issues of modern times which are of concern to the world public, then in any case to push them into the background.

IZVESTIYA Preview

LD311256 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- "The problems of developing the process for detente and further international cooperation, for disarmament and an end to the arms race, and for stronger peace and security in Europe are attracting attention also in connection with the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki conference participants which is resuming soon in Madrid. Its role in improving the situation in Europe along the ways charted by the Final Act can hardly be overestimated, especially in the conditions of today," the newspaper IZVESTIYA says in its international review.

"The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and many neutral and non-aligned states are sincerely interested," the paper goes on, "in the earliest completion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a pithy and balanced final document which would reaffirm the common agreement to continue to honour the principles and provisions of the Final Act."

"But at the Madrid meeting as well the familiar picture was seen again: The delegations of the United States and some of its closest allies, failing to impose open confrontation on the absolute majority of the conferees, changed their tactics and started procrastinating the talks."

The attempts of U.S. diplomats to complicate the meeting's work by raising questions and making proposals which they know in advance are unacceptable are nothing less than a deliberate course for anti-detente which contravenes the Helsinki accords. "The Washington administration, in working up tension, makes every effort to publicise the policy of diktat as a panacea from all the difficulties now facing the capitalist world. But it is not so easy to indoctrinate Europeans, and also Americans for that matter, with this blatantly slanderous thesis."

The socialist countries, IZVESTIYA writes, "are doing everything in order to make the Madrid meeting an outstanding and fruitful stage along the way towards stronger security and cooperation in Europe and to make certain that the spirit of constructive dialogue will prevail and the development of the European process of detente launched by the Helsinki conference be ensured. The draft final document tabled by the neutral and non-aligned countries furnishes a foundation for this outcome of the Madrid meeting. But the political will of all the conferees and the shared understanding of the equal significance of its success to all states are needed for this."

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON U.S. ELECTIONS

Arms Freeze Victory

LD041106 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] San Francisco November 4 TASS -- The returns of the referendum on a mutual freeze of nuclear weapons held in the course of elections in the United States show that most Americans disagree with the White House's militarist policy. The victory of the freeze champions in the President's own state, California, has been a particularly hard blow to the administration.

Washington should lend an ear to the returns of the voting, which reflect the mood of the majority of the American population, (Harold Willens), chairman of the organisation of Californians for the mutual nuclear arms freeze, has told the newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER.

He says it is in California that the champions of the nuclear arms freeze have won although the administration made very effort to win support in that state for its militarist course.

(Willens) believes that the proponents of a halt to the arms race should not miss the possibility that is opening before them to press the newly-elected Congress for adopting measures aimed at meeting the demands of the U.S. population to freeze nuclear arsenals.

Voting for Change

LD031824 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- "The costliest midterm elections in U.S. history have demonstrated the discontent of the broad sections of the population with the policy of the Republican administration, IZVESTIYA stresses today. The newspaper points out that in most aspects of the elections the Republicans have suffered larger losses than forecast. One-third of the senators, two-thirds of state governors and the entire House of Representatives stood for elections. The ruling party had a number-of major advantages, including the money factor which is playing an ever growing role in American politics. The President himself made his personal prestige an issue. The Americans, however, voted for change. In particular, the change of course was the demand of voters in four Midwestern states, where fears of economic recession led to the defeat of the four Republican incumbent governors.

"Observers here are unanimous that the losses of the ruling party would have been even larger if the Democrats had been able to counter 'Reagonomics' with an effective alternative. But since this was not the case, the voters cast their ballots not so much 'for' as 'against', choosing the lesser of the two evils," the news dispatch from Washington says.

"In this sense it is indicative that about twenty nominees known as liberals have been elected to the House, whereas many representatives of the right-wing forces were defeated, the newspaper points out.

"Simultaneously with congressional elections and the election of governors, referendums on freezing the production, development and deployment of nuclear weapons took place in nine states and in the District of Columbia. Although the final returns of the vote on this issue have not yet been announced, it is already clear that the overwhelming majority of American voters called for a freeze, for raising a barrier to the nuclear arms race," IZVESTIYA stresses.

Position Undermined

LD031950 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Washington NOVEMBER 3 TASS -- The mid-term elections to U.S. Congress and local authority bodies on Tuesday have substantially undermined the political base of the Reagan administration.

Although the final returns are not yet known, the overall picture is clear: The Democratic Party has consolidated its control over the House of Representatives, all of whose seats were contested, by gaining at least twenty more seats than it has at present.

Observers explain this outcome by the fact that re-election was sought primarily by senators who are known as "liberals" and publicly criticise many aspects of Reagan's domestic and foreign policy.

It is indicative that the voters said "no" to the Republicans primarily in the states and districts hit hardest by the economic crisis and with highest unemployment. According to observers, this is vivid evidence of the fact that the majority of Americans strongly reject Reaganomics which plunged the country into the deepest economic crisis since the times of the Great Depression in the thirties.

The elections graphically revealed concern of the Americans over Reagan's foreign policy directed at the unrestricted race of armaments, first of all nuclear arms. This is seen from the results of a referendum on the nuclear freeze proposal held in nine states and more than thirty cities. According to preliminary estimates, the proposal was approved in eight states and most cities, including Washington and Philadelphia.

Druzhinin, Zorin Comment

LD032222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the United States the counting of votes from yesterday's mid-term elections to the Congress and local authorities is drawing to a close.

In the lower house of the Congress, Democratic Party candidates have secured a solid majority gaining 20 more seats than in the previous composition of the Congress. The Republicans have suffered extremely great losses in the election of governors, where the Democrats have won seven new posts. However, Reagan's party succeeded in maintaining control over the upper house of the Congress -- the Senate -- where they managed to retain a majority of eight seats. Our special correspondents Aleksandr Druzhinin and Valentin Zorin report from Washington:

[Druzhinin] In Washington political circles, the election returns are seen as a serious defeat of the ruling Republican Party. Indeed its position in Congress has been weakened. The Democrats have substantially squeezed out the Republicans in the House of Representatives as well. However, the number of won or lost seats in the Washington capitol, as well as of state governor posts perhaps agitates only politicians. Neither the publicity racket nor the artificially stirred ballyhoo which usually accompany any elections here can hide the fact that Americans are deeply alarmed by problems which are much more serious than the distribution of seats in the political arena.

Where does the aggressive foreign policy course of the Washington administration and the arms race which it is stepping up lead? This question alarms voters to such an extent that in nine states and several dozen towns in the country they voted for the first time yesterday for a resolution calling on the U.S. Government to agree to a freeze on the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

This film was shot in Washington yesterday. Participants in demonstrations demanded an end to the arms race in many towns in America on election day. Serious concern in the country is aroused also by the Reagan administration's domestic policy which has further deepened the economic crisis, intensified inflation and caused an unprecedented growth of the multimillion army of the unemployed.

Not by accident has an opinion poll carried out in connection with the elections shown that the so-called Reaganomics are rejected by the majority of those polled.

The poll also revealed something else: Many Americans do not see any difference between the Republican and the Democratic Parties. They have no alternative in the elections. Every third voter stated that he does not care which of the two leading parties wins in the mid-term elections.

[Zorin] The significance of yesterday's mid-term elections results is by no means interim. What is at issue is not only and not so much the loss by the Republican Party of seats in the Congress and of governor posts, as a case of a vote of no-confidence in the White House, a vote of no-confidence in the entire policy of the Republican administration headed by President Reagan. This is all the more so since despite advice by his aides Reagan personally involved himself in the preelection battles, staking his personal prestige. However, the professional rhetoric and the enormous sums of money spent proved of no avail. The attempt to present black as white was not successful. The voters cast their votes not so much for the Democrats, who do not differ greatly from their political rivals, as against Washington's current political course. In this, above all, lies the significance of the elections which have just taken place.

Moscow TV Analysis

LD032154 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Great interest is being evoked in international life today by the results of the U.S. Elections. These so-called mid-term elections were held yesterday, 2 November.

So, what are the results of the elections? Now, at around 1900 Moscow time, it is nearly noon in Washington and the final returns have not yet been announced. But preliminary results are quite adequate to show the overall outcome of the elections.

The election results and the defeat of the Republicans are not unexpected. The result of the voting to Congress and local authorities was anticipated. The election results are a protest from the 11 million unemployed and disagreement with Reagan's social policies from the 32 million people who are constantly (?faced with) hunger, poverty and sharp cuts in benefits often leaving them destitue. The election results are a no from millions and millions of Americans to the aggressive aspirations of the present administration, to the plans for limited and protracted nuclear wars and to the gigantic spending of $263 billion a year on arms.

There is another important feature of these U.S. elections: Not just a protest, but a striving, a clear desire to find a real counter to the senseless arms race. One such possibility is a freeze on nuclear arsenals. This movement, as you know, has taken on wide proportions in the United States with so many prominent politicians, public leaders and congressmen joining in together with representatives on public organizations which support the idea.

During the elections, there was a referendum in 9 states and 15 major cities on freezing nuclear arsenals. The referendum was held at the same time as the elections. The majority of U.S. voters came out in favor of the proposal for a reciprocal freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons as well as in favor of banning them. The final results of the voting have not yet been counted, but let us take as an example the federal District of Columbia, including the U.S. capital, Washington, where 68.3 percent of the electorate voted in favor of a freeze.

Here is one of the demonstrations in support of a freeze on nuclear arsenals. These Americans went to the Pentagon, the U.S. military department. They came with banners calling for a reciprocal freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons and calling for disarmament. UPI reports 29 participants were arrested. They had their fingerprints taken and some are to appear in court. Why? Because, quite simply, people are protesting the Pentagon's military preparations and because they dare to stand up in opposition.

Zholkver Comment

LD031918 [Editorial Report] Moscow World Service in English at 1400 GMT on 3 November broadcasts a commentary on the mid-term U.S. elections by Aleksandr Zholkver.

Zholkver begins by providing brief preliminary results of the elections, and sums up by saying: "According to the majority leader in the House, the President has suffered a smashing defeat." He then discusses the U.S. domestic economic policy.

Zholkver concludes his commentary by saying: "Economics are closely connected with politics, and prominent American economists admit that one of the chief reasons for the crisis in Reaganomics is the arms buildup because it diverts huge sums of money from the civil industries, where the money could be used to create new jobs. More than that, many sound-thinking American politicians stress the extremely dangerous character of the frenzied arms buildup, especially of such destructive weapons as the nuclear.

"On election day nine states and more than 30 cities held referendums on a nuclear freeze. The results show the great anxiety of ordinary Americans and their insistence that action be taken to prevent a nuclear war. These referendums were a response to the official policy of refusing to either freeze nuclear weapons or pledge not to initiate their use.

"The significance of the American elections shouldn't be exaggerated, of course, especially since only a little over 1/3 of the people who could vote went to the polls because, as American news analysts say, they weren't offered any new promising alternative. Nonetheless, the results are a sign that the American public objects to the home and foreign policies of the present administration."

DMITRIYEV ON U.S. NEED FOR 'POLITICAL REALISM'

LD011846 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] In an interview with the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has linked Soviet American relations with Soviet behavior. Mr Shultz is in favor of developing Soviet-American relations based on human values. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

If you change your behavior, Mr Soviet Union, you can get a good response from us; but in the meantime you have an adversary that is strong and is determined to take care of itself. In the same interview, George Shultz has also said that President Reagan's strong and confident American voice had shown Moscow it had to deal with a very realistic, toughminded President.

Well, every 4 years there is a new team in the White House, and all of them are realists. For example, realist Jimmy Carter had his own idea about human values. Thus he did not like South Africa especially because of her racism. But another realist, Ronald Reagan, likes South Africa and couldn't care less about racism there. The Carter administration did something to improve the lot of the country's poor, Blacks and old people. Now the Reagan administration calls them big spenders, and holds responsible [as heard] for inflation.

Under the very realistic Reagan administration, unemployment is the highest since the Great Depression. And when well over 11 million Americans are out of jobs, it's difficult to understand what kind of human values George Shultz is talking about. Perhaps human values of the rich?

Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter, all realists, had been engaged in SALT talks with the USSR. However, realists in Congress never ratified the SALT II treaty. At present, owing to the efforts of another administration -- also realistic -- the world is looking down the nuclear barrel. Several years ago the principle of equality and (?like) security was (?figured) to be the key factor in Soviet-American relations. Today, it's rejected out of hand.

And those who had vilified and worked to undermine the Soviet-American effort to limit strategic arms have been put in charge of arms control and reduction. Foxes are in charge of the chicken coop. Is (?it) also an exercise in political realism?

There are countless examples when realistic American officials played fast and loose with the truth, as far as the USSR was concerned, be it its defense policy, military doctrines or intentions. And then the people who did and still do it urged the Soviet Union to change its behavior and lectured on human values.

Political realism is not when one power offers another a carrot in the form of a good response. It's not serious or decent. Mr United States, it's about time you realized that, plus the fact that it takes at least two sides to preserve peace and all kinds of human values. The United States is not the hub of the universe, with the divine right to encourage or punish others when it sees fit. The sooner it's understood, the better for everybody, because it has to do with political realism.

'FEVERISH' U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

PM031553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Looking for a Picklock"]

[Text] Year after year Washington is building up its military presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This feverish military activity is bound to concern the peoples primarily of those countries which have a Pacific or Indian Ocean coastline. But the U.S. Administration, driven on by a military-industrial complex which craves world supremacy, has no intention of heeding the anxiety of the peoples of this vast region.

The United States is not only increasing its military building but is trying to involve in its militarist plans the states whose shores are washed by the two oceans, primarily the countries which are tied to Washington by treaty commitments: Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Nor are the Americans forgetting the countries of ASEAN -- a political and economic grouping of five Southeast Asian states. Despite their resistance, Washington is stubbornly seeking to lock these countries into its military-political strategy. Observers reckon that this is why U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has set off on a tour of five Pacific and Southeast Asian states. In 11 days he will visit Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia (the last three are members of ASEAN).

Weinberger hopes that Australia and New Zealand, which have relatively close ties with ASEAN, will act as his accomplices in easing this regional organization onto a military path. In Canberra and Wellington the U.S. secretary will also want to see what efforts are being made to build up armaments. By promising new consignments of U.S. weapons, Weinberger intends to smash the resistance of the governments of Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore to ASEAN's recasting as a military bloc.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS KISSINGER LE FIGARO INTERVIEW

LD281858 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA draws attention today to an interview which was given to the French weekly LE FIGARO magazine by former chief of American diplomacy Henry Kissinger. "Trying to prove what cannot be proved, Professor Kissinger involuntarily taught the French public an amazing lesson of anti-logic. Above all, this refers to the super-original assertion that Washington has no hegemonistic intentions. And right away he himself admitted that Western Europe and the United States differ practically on all matters -- East-West links, strategic problems, international trade, situation in the Middle East or in Central America..."

"But this exactly means", IZVESTIYA stresses, "that Western Europe does not accept American diktat".

In his interview, the commentary runs, "Kissinger tried to frighten the readers: The nuclear umbrella, which covers the Atlantic allies on old continent, allegedly developed a 'hole'. The conclusions is obvious: It is necessary to escalate the arms race, to stop objecting to Washington..."

"The anti-logic professor" also touches upon problems linked with the present-day status of detente, IZVESTIYA points out. "In this sphere he also made amazing 'discoveries'.

Kissinger's main postulate is as follows -- the West should do trade with socialist countries only in case they initiate internal political reforms. One of the leading American experts in political affairs failed to understand anything during the years over which he dealt -- theoretically and practically -- with relations between the two main social systems. The USSR has never conceded and will not concede to ultimatums and blackmail".

"Kissinger's discourse shows", the commentary stresses, "that he might have fit well into Reagan's ruling group, but why did that interview appear in LE FIGARO magazine? The main aim of the publication of that interview is to back the positions of pro-American, Pro-NATO forces in France".

KOBYSH DERIDES U.S. POLICY OF STRENGTH

PM031553 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Us and Them"]

[Text] In international affairs, just as in human relationships, in order to arrive at the truth it is useful from time to time not only to compare states' actions, but to put one state in the position of another.

Let us imagine that not the United States but the Soviet Union has declared that it is adopting the doctrine of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war and that its military policy is based on a first strike strategy. Let us also suppose that not the United States but the USSR, of its own volition, without considering anything else, has declared huge regions -- if not entire continents -- thousands of kilometers away from its own borders to be its "zone of vital interests," meaning by this that it has an indulgence for any actions there. Finally, let us imagine that Washington has adopted a unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, while we, labeling this "propaganda," have replied that for our part we have no intention of following that example in any circumstances.

Two questions are not dictated by rhetoric or the desire to polemicize with anyone. What is there to polemicize about? Surely not the question of whether a "limited" or a "protracted" nuclear was is the more dangerous for the human race? We have imagined the unimaginable, putting the United States in the Soviet Union's place, in order to illuminate once again the significance of what has become almost as necessary and self-evident as air or water -- the existence of socialism.

The fact that socialism and world peace are synonymous was once again reaffirmed by the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee held in Moscow last week. The conference participants, reaffirming that socialism's course has been and remains the policy of peace, focused attention on the main problem, which was clearly formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The most burning, most urgent question of international security, he stressed, is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet leader did not simply record the reality of that threat and note from whence it comes, he also defined the main directions of the struggle against it. Here again he made it clear that the USSR and the entire socialist community will do all in their power to enable people to be confident of a peaceful tomorrow for themselves and their children and grandchildren.

So we have from the USSR and socialism a course -- backed by practical steps -- of ending the arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat and a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. From the United States we have the line of exacerbating confrontation and undermining detente and the senseless arms buildup.

Why does the United States need so many weapons, what causes its belligerence, why all these threats -- at times downright absurd -- from American leaders? One thing may be said quite definitely. It is due not to the certainty that they are right but to the fact that they are confused. It is not because they feel strong but because they are weak -- for which they compensate with missiles, strong-arm tactics and highhandedness. The impotence of strength, in other words. Because the strength of a state or a social system is measured in terms not of missiles but of the accuracy of its political guidelines and the correctness of its historical perspective. Those who seek a way out of the difficulties which overwhelm them by stockpiling weapons and building up their military muscle have no such guidelines or perspective.

"If the Soviet Union did not exist, there would be no problems in the world" -- today's U.S. President R. Reagan repeats this from one speech to the next. Well, perhaps we can agree with him. For him, a millionaire with an imperial way of thinking, the head of a millionaires' government which serves the most grasping, predatory circles of America's ruling class, the very fact of the existence of the USSR and the other socialist community states and of socialism as such is a great annoyance. Without us, they could do what they liked. Without thinking about it, they could seize other people's property as much as they liked, stifle anyone they liked and, as for people who went on strike and demanded more pay, they could fleece them without a second thought. At the same time they could talk all they liked about moral values and human rights and remember the Good Lord.

So there is the origin of the fierce hatred for us, the brute anticommunism. This also gives rise to the cries about the "Soviet threat." But the threat comes not from us but from the very course of human history. Many systems have come to know this threat in their time: from slave-owning despotisms to absolute monarchies and colonial empires -- one of which, incidentally, was fought against in America itself. Neither ultrapowerful missiles nor the subtlest lies can stop or change the course of history. Of course, the imperialists will not shrink from shedding a good deal more human blood. But that would be self-immolation. So surely it is more reasonable to moderate passions, sit at the conference table and use realism and common sense to resolve problems which cannot be resolved by force or deception.

IZVESTIYA MARKS USSR-CHINESE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

PM011239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by O. Rakhanin, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society: "Notable Date"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in the Soviet Union falls on 29 October. The society's formation was an expression of the Soviet people's friendly feelings for China, with its ancient history and rich culture, and for the Chinese people's liberation struggle. This step demonstrated the Soviet public's sincere desire to take an active part in the implementation of the Leninist course of the CPSU and Soviet state with respect to China. "The creation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society is a new link in the all-around cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples," the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO noted. "The Chinese people sincerely welcome the creation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, welcome its noble goals and wish it success in its work."

V.I. Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution stood at the cradle of the revolutionary friendship of the peoples of Russia and China. From the first days of its existence the Soviet state proclaimed the principle of proletarian internationalism to be one of the main principles in its policy with respect to the Eastern peoples, including the Chinese people, oppressed by imperialism and internal despotic regimes.

The principles governing the land of the soviets' fraternal solidarity with the Chinese working people were confirmed by the USSR's diverse aid and practical deeds, met with a positive response in the hearts of Chinese patriots and revolutionaries and inspired them to persistent and resolute struggle against foreign invaders and internal enslavers, and strengthened their certainty of victory. The Soviet people have always resolutely opposed the imperialist powers' interference in China's affairs.

The Soviet Union has been and remains loyal to Lenin's international policy toward China. Educated by the party in a spirit of respect for the great Chinese people and of friendship with them, the Soviet people, both in the period of the Chinese people's national liberation and revolutionary struggle and during the years of the PRC's peaceful building, have always, at their most difficult times, come to the Chinese people's aid.

The annals of Soviet-Chinese relations contain unfading pages of the enormous political, military and economic aid which the Soviet Union rendered to China during the Chinese people's war against the Japanese invaders. Manchuria, liberated as a result of the Soviet troops' defeat of the Japan's Kwantung Army, became a reliable military-strategic bridgehead for the Chinese revolutionary forces, on the basis of which the Chinese Communists led the people to a resolute struggle against the corrupt Kuomintang regime.

After the proclamation of the PRC 1 October 1949 the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the young republic and to establish diplomatic relations with it. The Soviet Union did everything in its power for the victory of the people's revolution, the creation of the foundations of a socialist economy in the PRC, the defense of its sovereign and territorial integrity and the strengthening of its authority in the international arena. The conclusion 14 February 1950 of the Treaty on Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the PRC was an extraordinarily important event for the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of friendly contacts between the Soviet and Chinese public.

The relations between the Soviet and Chinese public became even more regular and profound after the creation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1957. The society became a mass representative organization of the Soviet public.

The Soviet-Chinese friendship society paid great attention to organizing in the USSR events devoted to anniversaries and notable dates in the PRC, to the history of Soviet-Chinese cooperation, to the memory of outstanding figures of the Chinese people's national liberation and revolutionary movement, and to Chinese personalities from the spheres of culture, science and art.

At the invitation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society many well-known Chinese public figures, veterans of the CPC and the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, trade union leaders, leaders of the youth and women's movements, representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia, the writers Ba Jin, Lao She and Mao Dun, the poet (Emi) Xiao and many others visited the Soviet Union as members of delegations and tourist groups.

In turn in the period 1957 through 1967 representatives of various strata of the Soviet public, young people and intelligentsia visited the PRC.

In the first years after the formation of the PRC the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society performed a great deal of work in China to familiarize the Chinese public with Soviet reality. The society was in fact the center for propagandizing in the PRC the Soviet experience of economic, state and cultural building.

From the mid-sixties relations between the Soviet-Chinese and Chinese-Soviet friendship societies were broken off. Nonetheless the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society continued its active work, guided by the unvarying and consistent line of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government toward maintaining good-neighborly and friendly relations with the Chinese people.

The Second All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was held in Moscow in January 1969. In February 1978 the Third All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was convened. The conference stressed on behalf of the Soviet public that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was prepared to restore and develop contacts with the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society. The proposals made at the conference retain their force today.

Just recently the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was held more than 150 major measures of various kinds organized to mark portentous events in the history of China and of Soviet-Chinese relations and telling of how our country's Leninist international policy has been implemented with regard to China.

Meetings of Soviet specialists -- scientists, teachers, engineers, workers and cultural and art figures who helped People's China to create the foundations of a socialist economy and gave it assistance in developing public education and cultural building -- have become a good tradition at the house of friendship.

Paying a tribute of respect to the history of the Chinese people's national liberation and revolutionary struggle, the society solemnly celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Sun Yat-Sen, the Chinese revolutionary democrat and great son of the Chinese people, the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the democratic 4 May movement, the 60th anniversary of the creation of the first Marxist circles in China and the 60th anniversary of the CPC. The society also organized soirees devoted to the anniversaries of the Shanghai and Nanchang uprisings, the Canton commune and the 1925-1927 Chinese Revolution and to the memory of the outstanding Chinese internationalist Communists Li Dazhao, Chu Qiubo, Peng Bai, Zhang Tailei, Wang Ming and others.

In 1981 the society, in conjunction with the USSR Writers' Union, solemnly celebrated the birth centenary of Lu Xin, the great Chinese writer and founder of modern Chinese literature.

In recent years soirees have been devoted to the famous Chinese writers Zhou Libo, Zhao Shuli, Mao Dun, Lao She, Ba Jin, Zheng Zhenduo and others; to the classical authors of Chinese literature Li Bo, Du Fu, Bo Zhuyi and Tao Yuanming; The Chinese composers Nil Er and Xi Xinghai, and the outstanding actor Mei Lanfang, as well as soirees of Chinese classical poetry and so forth.

Exhibitions of Chinese paintings, ceramics, china and decorative and applied art organized by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the State Museum of the Peoples of the East enjoy great popularity.

Today, when the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society is celebrating its 25th anniversary, it is possible to say with good reason that during the years of its existence the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has done great work to acquaint the Soviet public with various aspects of the life of the Chinese people. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's activity has also contributed to the Soviet people's international education in the spirit of friendship for the Chinese people.

In connection with the society's anniversary a ceremonial soiree devoted to this anniversary has been held in Moscow and a photographic exhibition has been organized, as well as an exhibition of books about China by Soviet authors. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society is greeting its 25th anniversary as an influential, mass Soviet public organization. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's entire activity serves as graphic confirmation of the words which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress about the fact that our feelings of friendship and respect for the Chinese people remain unchanged.

The Soviet people are doing everything to strengthen the bonds of good-neighborliness and friendship with the Chinese people. "We well remember the times," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his 24 March 1982 Tashkent speech, "when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered the state of hostility and alienation between our countries a normal phenomenon."

Readiness to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect and mutual advantage was reaffirmed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Baku 26 September and in his speech at the Kremlin conference of military leaders 27 October this year.

Wholly approving and supporting the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state with regard to China, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society is continuing to work indefatigably in the name of the noble cause of restoring and developing friendship and cooperation between the people's of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

USSR TROOPS HELPED HOLD NE CHINA AFTER WW II

OW12144 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Alekseyev: "The situation in Northeast China Following Japan's Defeat" -- 14th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] After Japan's defeat and surrender, the U.S. imperialists tried every possible way to stop the people's democratic forces in China from winning. From October through December 1945, the KMT [Kuomintang] Army, at the U.S. imperialists' instruction and with direct support from the U.S. naval, group and air forces, launched an offensive against northeast China. But such an offensive was promptly repulsed by the people's democratic forces led by the CPC. The Soviet troops stationed in northeast China played a significant part in this. Because of the presence of Soviet troops in northeast China, the Chinese PLA [People's Land Army] had a reliable rear area where it could reorganize and rearm with Japanese arms captured by the Soviet Army.

The task of calling on the people in northeast China to voluntarily join the PLA was highly successful. By the end of 1945 the CPC had 300,000 well-equipped troops in northeast China. On 1 January 1946, a democratic joint army composed of guerrillas and the Eighth Route Army was organized in northeast China. Thanks to intensified military training, this army, which was controlled by the CPC, soon became a force not only capable of resisting the KMT troops' attacks but capable of launching counterattacks. The Soviet Army thus greatly strengthened the Chinese revolutionary forces in northeast China. When it was no longer necessary for the Soviet troops to stay in northeast China, they were ordered to return home. In April 1946 the Soviet troops withdrew from northeast China.

The stationing of Soviet troops in Lushun and Dalian also played a significant role in China's revolutionary victory. Because of the stationing of Soviet troops in Lushun and Dalian, the KMT and U.S. Armed Forces failed to seize these two bastions which were of particular strategic importance. (Schuman), U.S. admiral, acknowledged in August 1945 that if the Americans and the Chiang Kai-shek elements had been able to maneuver in Lushun and Dalian, the situation in post-war China would have been entirely different. There is a reason for this. In those days, the KMT headquarters wanted to send its troops to Lushun and Dalian, bypass, the Communist troops and attack the revolutionary army in southern Manchuria from its rear. But their attempts were firmly thwarted by the headquarters of the Soviet troops.

This stand by the USSR in those days was the only correct one because, at a time when the revolution was at a difficult stage, Lushun and Dalian on the Liaodong Peninsula -- which were conceded to the USSR under a treaty the USSR signed with the Republic of China on 14 August 1945 -- thus became reliable bases from which the Soviet Army could protect northeast China from being invaded by the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops from the sea.

The Chiang Kai-shek regime, sensing the failure of its policies and realizing that procrastination would only hinder its control of China with U.S. support, unleashed a frenzied anti-soviet campaign. The Washington-instigated KMT elements were so antagonistic toward the USSR that they openly advocated organizing a crusade and launching an expedition against the USSR. While peddling war hysteria, they also claimed that China was invaded by the Communists and that the United States was threatened.

ZIN ZHONGHUA RIBAO [NEW CHINA DAILY] once said: We cannot keep silent on one thing: While the United States is providing military, political and economic assistance to our government, the USSR is also energetically supporting the Communists. If the Communists did not obtain the arms of Japan's Kwantung Army from the USSR , and if the USSR had not handed over the administration of Manchuria to the Communists, there would be no conflict in Manchuria. The paper urged the USSR to stop supporting the Chinese Communists. This KMT paper also tried to make the Chinese people believe that their main enemy was the USSR and not the United States, and that the USSR was following an imperialist policy.

But all the slander against the USSR failed to alter the USSR's internationalist policy for the revolutionary force in China.

COMPARISON ON HU YAOBANG 'UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM'

Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam at 1000 GMT on 20 October carries a report on the remarks by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to French journalists on the talks then being held between Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev and PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Comparison with the Moscow Mandarin version published in the 20 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph 1, the Vietnamese version omits the last line: The content of the talks will not be made public.

Paragraph 2, line 1, reads in the Vietnamese version: ...Hu Yaobang made unfriendly criticism.... (omitting word "unexpectedly")

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH VISITS PAKISTAN

LD031850 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Guardian of Order Instigates Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Attorney General William Smith, paying a visit to Pakistan, has demonstrated to the whole world Washington's idea of the maintenance of law and order. Having paid a visit to an "Afghan refugee camp," he met one of the ringleaders of Afghan counter-revolution who told him about the "feats" of the mercenary troops perpetrating crimes on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Addressing those bandits, the visitor from the other side of the ocean paid tribute to their "determination and courage," expressed the hope that their banditry would "lead to triumph in struggle," and even conveyed greetings from President Reagan to them.

Just before the attorney general's visit to Afghan bandits the pan-Indian organization of national liberation movement veterans demanded the immediate release of (Abdul Gaffar Khan) a notable leader of Pushtun tribes and a veteran of national liberation struggle, who had recently been arrested in Pakistan. His only guilt was that he had called the "Afghan freedom fighters," who were lauded by William Smith, ordinary mercenaries. (Abdul Gaffar Khan), the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD was pointed out in this connection, had lived long enough near the Afghan-Pakistani border to have gained first-hand knowledge of the true state of affairs. His conclusion was that the Afghan "freedom fighters" were mercenaries prepared to kill peaceful civilians for money. The world at large knows, according to the newspaper, that counterrevolutionaries are trained and armed in Pakistan before being infiltrated into Afghan territory.

It can only be added here that mercenary bandits whom the U.S. Administration would like to portray as freedom champions are being trained first and foremost by the U.S. secret services. They are being armed with U.S. weapons, including chemical ones, and sent into Afghanistan to further the goals pursued by Washington in that region arbitrarily proclaimed by it a zone of U.S. vital interests.

'IMPORTANCE' OF INDO-PAKISTANI TALKS STRESSED

BK031338 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Andrey Shatilov commentary]

[Text] Simla was mentioned in almost every Indian and Pakistani newspaper commentary on the Delhi meeting between Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq. After signing an agreement in 1972 in this Indian city, the leaders of India and Pakistan never met with each other in the territory of their respective countries, which, in the opinion of the observers, highlights the importance of the Delhi meeting. During the Delhi meeting, discussions on various questions were continued and a joint statement approved. The Indian prime minister and the president of Pakistan decided to establish an Indo-Pakistan joint commission. The representatives of the two countries are to have first-round meetings in Delhi next month. They will consider Pakistan's draft of a no-war pact and the Indian draft of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

In the opinion of observers, further discussion on these proposals are beneficial as well as essential. It helps to determine the attitudes of the two countries on (?outstanding) issues, a prerequisite for any international agreement.

Indian newspapers recall that Islamabad has so far evaded explaining the substance of its proposal for a no-war pact which was presented a year ago. Certain steps taken by Islamabad have also prevented a favorable attitude toward the proposal.

Indo-Pakistani negotiations on a no-war pact began early this year, but they were discontinued because Pakistani delegates raised issues at the UN Human Rights Commission which, according to Delhi opinion, cannot be a subject of discussion at the international forum.

While talking about the 1 November Delhi meeting, Pakistani and Indian newspapers have also referred to other developments which, in their opinion, do not help in normalizing relations between the two countries. For example, they mentioned the start of the supply of the U.S. build offensive weapons, especially F-16 fighter bombers, to Pakistan. As pointed out in Delhi on several occasions, the magnitude of the supply of these weapons, Islamabad's production of its own nuclear weapons and the excessive arming of the Pakistani Army are not consistent with Pakistan's security needs. Moreover, according to many Indian newspapers, Washington wants to entrust Pakistan, under the cover of its territorial security, the role of watchman to guard its interests in southwest and South Asia. Efforts are being made to drag Pakistan into a military alliance which Washington is preparing for southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf.

It is no mystery that the Pentagon wants military bases on Pakistani territory in exchange for arms supplies. This could yield dreadful consequences. The American generals have had much freedom on Pakistani territory. In 1970, the U.S. spy plane U-2 flew from (Badaber) air base near Peshawar and was later shot down over Soviet territory. Likewise, Pakistan took past in hostile activities against the USSR.

Now Islamabad has offered its territory to the anti-Afghanistan bandits to carry out activities against the Kabul government with which Delhi has (?cordial relations).

The Delhi talks are of great importance for Indo-Pakistani bilateral relations. They can influence the environment both within and outside this region; hence, Asian nations have taken interest in these talks.

When commentators talk about the Simla Agreement, they regard it as the true guide which shows that a path to mutual understanding can be found. In this agreement, Pakistan and India had promised to resolve all disputed issues on a bilateral basis. In the opinion of observers, India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation is in line with the spirit and the substance of the Simla Agreement.

Delhi appealed to Islamabad to support principles of peaceful coexistence, especially noninterference in the internal affairs and nonuse of force in relations between the two countries. If the two countries had promised not to allow the establishment of military bases on their territories, it would have had a good impact on the environment of this region. This attitude on bases and the rejection of military blocs are tied to the two nations' membership in the Nonaligned Movement, which is based on anti-imperialism. The mention of the nonaligned ideals is justified becasue, during their talks on 1 November, Mrs Gandhi and Ziaul Haq decided to continue their dialogue at the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Delhi in March of next year. The successes achieved before these talks will help to strengthen peace and security in South Asia as well as in the entire Asian continent. This is in the interest of all nations.

INDIAN NAVAL OFFICIAL MET BY ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

PM031403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under general heading: "On Official Visits"]

[Text] On 26 October, Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy Adm O.S. Dawson arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister. Adm O.S. Dawson was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and other Soviet admirals and officers. V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

USSR, DRA SIGN DIRECT RAIL FREIGHT ACCORD

LD031242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] A Soviet-Afghan agreement has been signed in Kabul on establishing direct rail freight traffic between the USSR and the DRA and on forming a Soviet-Afghan mixed joint-stock company for operation of the transshipment base and port of (Hayratan).

Speaking at the ceremony for signing the agreement, Afghan Commerce Minister Jalalar highly appraised the development of all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The agreement that has been signed has been another vivid witness to the fraternal relations between our neighboring countries and corresponds to the interests of the Afghan and Soviet peoples, the minister stressed.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFGHAN REBELS' 'CONFESSIONS'

PM010947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[APN correspondent A. Sukhoparov report: "Caught Redhanded"]

[Excerpts] Kabul -- There are six of them. They were all arrested in different parts of Afghanistan -- caught redhanded, when they had weapons in their hands and were committing terrorist acts of sabotage. Now they are answering journalists' questions at a Kabul press conference. Their testimonies are new evidence of armed interference from outside and the crimes committed by the Afghan counterrevolution on the orders of its foreign patrons.

The press conference participants' attention was attracted particularly by one Abdol Rashid Khan of the so-called Jami'at-e Eslami-e Afghanistan organization. He is a close subordinate of Ahmadshah, former ringleader of bandit formations in the Panjsher Valley. The bandits tried to turn that inaccessible corner of Afghanistan, which has convenient communications with Pakistan, into their main fortified strong point for waging subversive activity on Afghan territory.

Abdol Rashid Khan was appointed a "judge" by the counterrevolutionaries. His task was to give the semblance of "legality" to the bloody crimes of the so-called "defenders of the faith." He and his underlings condemned hundreds of totally innocent people to death, torture and imprisonment in torture chambers which were created in the mountains. Of the 1956 "sentences" passed by this "defender of Islam," most were death sentences. But most often, according to his testimony, the bandits took their victims' lives without any trial or investigation, attacking them by stealth, under cover of darkness.

"There were foreign advisers with us in the mountains, including two Americans," another bandit seized in Panjsher, (Gulyam Gaus), tells the journalists. "They taught us to use the weapons we received from Pakistan in order to blow up bridges and electricity pylons. They gave us the mission of attacking the civilian population, burning houses, schools and mosques and then spreading rumors that this was done by government troops."

Two other bandits, Abdol (Samad) and Abdol (Vali), were arrested in Lowgar Province during an attack by their sabotage group on a column of trucks carrying grain and other foodstuffs to the province. They belong to the Hezb-e Eslami grouping under the bloody butcher Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. They were instructed to do all they could to hinder the supply of essential goods, food and fuel to the population of neighboring villages. But they were prevented from executing their plans by the resolute actions of the Afghan Army, whose units, with the local population's support, put an end to the bandits' crimes.

The confessions of the bandits caught redhanded once again provide evidence of who is behind them and who encourages the Afghan counterrevolution's criminal acts.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM031607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, by correspondent V. Vinogradov in Phnom Penh: "Broad Support for the USSR's Peace Initiatives"; date not given]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- In a talk with IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Vinogradov, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and the people's security.

The Kampuchean people, who suffered very serious casualties in the years of the Pol Pot clique's rule and who have won the right to determine their own destiny through persistent struggle, value peace as their most precious possession, the minister said. Time has shown convincingly who are our country's true friends and who is interested in ensuring that tension is maintained and the flames of military conflicts are not extinguished in this part of Southeast Asia. The all-around and selfless aid rendered to Kampuchea by the land of the soviets and the other socialist countries has had and continues to have inestimable importance for the Kampuchean people in successfully overcoming the terrible legacy of the criminal regime and in restoring the national economy and normalizing life. The Soviet Union's high prestige in the world arena and its broad support for the foreign policy course of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are helping to strengthen our state's international positions.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea considers the struggle for peace and the restoration of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the peoples to be one of the main tasks of its foreign policy. That is why we welcome with such warm approval all the peace initiatives which are being put forward by the Soviet Union, which in our day is a reliable guarantee of a peaceful future for the planet's peoples, and the present situation, marked by increased tension, requires just such steps.

Today there is no more important task for mankind than averting the threat of thermonuclear war. But by what means can its implementation be achieved, what steps must be taken by the governments of countries with nuclear weapons to ensure that the total elimination of the threat of an all-destroying war becomes reality? Specific answers to these questions are given in the peace initiatives being advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament contained the Soviet Union's solemn pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. It is impossible to overestimate the exceptional importance and topicality of this initiative, which convincingly attests to the socialist state's love of peace. The land of the soviets sets a resolute example to other nuclear powers to follow the path of safeguarding peace and averting war.

Soviet foreign policy's love of peace has been manifested with renewed force at the present UN General Assembly session, where the Soviet delegation submitted for examination a number of new proposals drawing world public attention by their topical and constructive nature. Thus the proposal "for the immediate halting and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" and the draft resolution on "multiplying efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear power" met with a broad response and recognition from the international public. Every sensible person will undoubtedly approve these initiatives, which are specific steps for attaining a vitally important goal. The interests of peace are also served by the USSR's readiness to ratify any day -- on a reciprocal basis -- the treaties concluded with the United States on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and by the desire to resume the trilateral talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain.

It was with particular satisfaction that the Kampuchean people welcomed L.I. Brezhnev's proposals for extending the detente process to Asia -- voiced in his speech in Baku. The establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation accords with the Asian peoples' vital interests and erects a barrier against international reaction's intrigues.

And it is no accident that the USSR's efforts in this direction are meeting with increasing understanding and support in all countries. The People's Kampuchea, which marches in the same ranks as all the world's peace-loving forces, is also making its contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament.

THACH'S INDONESIA VISIT, REGIONAL ISSUES VIEWED

BK031505 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Oleg Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Vietnam and Indonesia are not only close neighbors in Southeast Asia, geographically, but historically, the two countries have also experienced similar fates in many respects -- both Vietnam and Indonesia have taken up arms for a long time in order to defend their right to freedom and independence. As a member of ASEAN, Indonesia supports its concept to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality. This is also Vietnam's objective. As stated by Vietnam's foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Jakarta, nothing is more precious than peace.

The Vietnamese foreign minister recently visited Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma. These important diplomatic contacts were also aimed at improving conditions in this region where peace and order have been violated by outside forces for a long time.

Also, in launching its Asian strategy now, the United States has fabricated the Kampuchean issue to involve ASEAN in a dangerous confrontation against the Indochina states. Washington is doing everything to falsely blame Vietnam as the main source of instability in Southeast Asia whereas in fact it is the governments of the SRV, the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], and the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] which have taken the initiatives to seek a solution to the unsettled issues in this region. They have expressed their resolute desires to restore normal relations with all countries in this region, including the PRC.

The SRV, the LPDR and the PRK have also called on Thailand to establish a security zone a along its border with Kampuchea where only the national forces of the PRK and Thailand should be deployed. As a sign of its good intention, Vietnam recently withdrew part of its forces from Kampuchea.

In this connection it would be appropriate to reaffirm that the remaining Vietnamese forces are in Kampuchea at the request of the Government of the PRK in view of the threat of an invasion of Kampuchea from outside. This joint defense is fully in accordance with the norms of international law and Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Vietnamese assistance has enabled the Kampuchean people to be orderly in carrying out their main task of healing the wounds inflicted by the murderous Pol Pot regime. This has been regarded with great understanding by Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia, as an objective fact. The [Indonesian] daily SINAR HARAPAN points out that the process of restoring the economic and cultural life in that country is in accordance with the true interest of Kampuchea.

The approach by countries in this region towards disputes in Southeast Asia certainly is a complex process. There is a need for continued dialogue between all countries in this region. Nguyen Co Thach's discussions in Jakarta show that the positive trend towards resolving international issues at a roundtable conference continues to develop. The people of the ASEAN countries are convinced of the merit of such a policy.

THE INDONESIA TIMES stresses that it is necessary to welcome the Indochina states' peace initiatives in a constructive spirit and to jointly try to resolve the problems of this region.

PRAVDA: VCP PAPER HAILS USSR, CUBA VISIT

PM031023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Milestone"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Oct -- The results of the Vietnamese party and state delegation's visits to the Soviet Union and Cuba are an important new milestone in the consolidation of the friendship between the fraternal socialist countries, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today.

Commenting in an editorial on the results of these visits, the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee organ stresses that the development of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in a spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the VCP and the Vietnamese state and a guarantee of the Vietnamese people's victories in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

The Vietnamese people, NHAN DAN notes, will continue to develop combat solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the continuer of the immortal cause of the great Lenin and outstanding and tireless fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, the Soviet people are honorably fulfilling impressive tasks in building the material and technical base of communism and improving the people's welfare.

The most notable result of the SRV delegation's visits, the newspaper continues, is the confirmation of the complete unity of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and Vietnam and Cuba both on questions of bilateral relations and in their assessment of the present international situation.

UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE CONDEMNED

PRK Official Cited

LD032354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a statement resolutely condemning the resolution on the so-called Kampuchean question which has been imposed on the United Natinos by the representatives of a number of states. Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm gave an interview to our correspondent in Phnom Penh, Sergey Alekseyev:

[Begin recording in Cambodian fading into Russian translation] Those who are trying by every means to keep a place in the United Nations for the Pol Pot regime are insulting the memory of 3 million Kampucheans who died at the hands of the Pol Pot murderers and who are crudely interfering in our country's internal affairs. We are protesting at the presence in the United Nations of the Pol Pot followers and their minions and demand that the seat of this organization be passed on to the lawful Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which the Kampuchean people themselves have chosen and which enjoys their full trust and support. The so-called Coalition Government is a pure farce: It exists only on paper and no one can fail to see that the coalition is just a new facade for the same old bloody Pol Pot regime which has brought tragedy to the Kampuchean people. But no coalitions and decisions taken against the will of our people can turn back the history of Kampuchea.

Our people, who have firmly set out on the path of the rebirth of socialism, have rallied round their people's revolutionary party and around their lawful government. The people of Kampuchea are fully resolved to continue to progress along this path and to uphold the gains of their people's revolution, Kong Korm said in conclusion. [end recording]

Tashkent on Pol Pot Group

GF020656 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "(A Futile) Move"]

[Summary] An effort has been made within the United Nations in favor of the bloody Pol Pot group. "A resolution has been adopted in the course of the 27th UN General Assembly session in New York under pressure of the U.S.-PRC alliance. This futile effort has resulted in grief and indignation on the part of representatives of numerous countries. The Soviet representative, Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy, has described this move as a voice in support of the policy of (?massacre). At the same time, Lao representative (Shiri Kirat) recalled that the Pol Pot group, during its term of office, killed millions of Kampucheans and (?acted like the executioners employed by Hilter)."

It is common knowledge that with a view to supporting the Pol Pot remnants on the eve of the UN General Assembly session, international dark forces resorted to certain deceptive moves and actions. "One example is the establishment of the nonexistent Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The apostates and the deviant among the Kampuchean people living abroad have participated in this government. Individuals in this government like Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan are moving in the direction of completing (?their preparations). However, they are people who are personally responsible for the indiscriminate massacre of the Kampuchean people."

It should be recalled that India's representative to the United Nations stressed the fact that the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, who are participating in the UN General Assembly, neither have their own capital nor their own country. Therefore, they cannot do anything on behalf of anyone. The Indian representative also stresssed that what has been described as the Coalition Government is nothing more than the Pol Pot group which has been condemned by the whole world.

"Meanwhile, the illegal participation of the Pol Pot group in the UN General Assembly conflicts with the spirit and principles of the organization's charter. They are completely opposed to [word indistinct] and political realities. The whole world knows well that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people. This government has extended its sovereignty over the entire country. The achievement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the establishment of the state and in the social and economic fields have inspired confidence in those who cherish good will.

"Together with Vietnam and Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is moving in the direction of establishing good-neighborly relations with the other countries in Southeast Asia, strengthening the situation in Southeast Asia and turning this region into a zone of peace and stability. The people of Kampuchea have chosen their own path, and, due to this fact, the tricksters of the international dark forces will not be able to steer them from their chosen path. Justice has been realized and the supporters of Pol Pot have been expelled from international [word indistinct]. On the other hand, the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have justifiably (?fulfilled their obligation within the framework of) the United Nations and [words indistinct] for the struggle being waged for peace and international solidarity."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LAOS DETAILED

BK031455 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Our listeners may have read in newspapers or heard items on radio programs that Laos has fruitfully developed economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this program we would like to present to you what we have discussed with some Soviet experts who are working in Laos under the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the governments of the two countries.

With Soviet assistance, Laos has fulfilled numerous important economic projects, such as the construction of a bridge across the (?Nam Neun) River, the construction of fuel depots, the construction of auto repair shops, and the construction of the satellite communications relay station called (?Intersputnik). In addition, many more construction projects are also in the process of being implemented and realized, such as the building of hospitals, schools, bridges across the Nam Ngum and Nam Kading rivers, factories for repairing farm implements, and other facilities.

In the meantime the two countries have also expanded mutual trade relations. Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has exported to Laos goods worth more than R106 million, including iron ware. The goods also include textile, medicine, (?stationary equipment) and other consumer products. In the next 5 years, the volume of goods exchange between the Soviet Union and Laos will increase by 3.5 times compared to the 1976-1980 period. This is the aim of the agreement signed between the governments of the two countries on economic and technical cooperation in 1981-85. The volume of shipments of industrial equipment, fuel and other Soviet goods to Laos will be increased. Laos will send to the Soviet Union such goods as rubber, timber and agricultural products.

With regard to this agreement, the Soviet and Lao foreign trade organizations have set up a significant project. The Soviet Union plans to organize a trade fair in Laos. Akadiy Shakharev, director of the Soviet foreign trade organization, talked about the planned trade fair and, before leaving for Laos, said that the trade fair will be held at the Soviet trade center building in Vientiane. Businessmen in Lao trade circles and people directly involved with the Soviet foreign trade organization will be invited to attend the fair.

The objective of the fair is to give Lao businessmen an idea of what kinds of goods they can import from the Soviet Union. The list of names of the goods will be given to them as well as brochures showing their quality. Fairgoers will be able to learn about the goods from photos, [word indistinct] and other audio-visual aids. The board of directors of the Soviet foreign trade organization has energetically made contributions to prepare for the display, including the (Akter) export company, the (Lizing) export company, the (Krater) export company, the (Avi) export company and other companies which deal with the Lao foreign trade organization. These companies will try their best to explain the quality of their goods to the Lao side.

Akadiy Shakharev said that the fair will be held in conjunction with the celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union. He said: We cannot deny that we want visitors to the fair to appreciate the achievements of the Soviet people who live in the only socialist country which was founded on the basis of willingness of the people themselves. He concluded: We are certain that the trade fair will be good for our Lao friends and will play a significant role in furthering trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR GROUP ENDS VISIT, RECEIVED BY CPSU'S SIZOV

PM031137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of PZPR party workers headed by K. Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, visited the Soviet Union 25 through 29 October under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR.

In his conversations with the Polish comrades G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, familiarized them in detail with the activity of CPSU auditing organs to implement the 26th party congress decisions.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, the Zasviyazhsiy Raykom and the Ulyanovsk machine tool building plant, where it familiarized itself with party organizations' work experience. The Polish comrades visited the Lenin Mausoleum.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GROUP VISITS MOSCOW

PM031417 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Poland"]

[Text] A delegation of chairmen of primary organizations of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society at Polish industrial enterprises is in Moscow at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The guests took part in a seminar on the subject of "The Working Class of the Soviet Union -- Active Builders of a Communist Society." They visited Moscow's Serp I Molot metallurgical plant.

Yesterday the activists from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society were received by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. He described how the Soviet working people and their trade unions are struggling to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress decisions and are mobilizing the working people to socialist competition in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

SOLIDARITY AIDES' USE OF FUNDS EXAMINED

PM031713 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 9

["Abridged version" of Marian Swierczynski article under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "At the Cash Desk: A Detective Story Where Money Is Interwoven With Politics -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In recent weeks the Polish newspaper, both in the capital and in the voivodships, have published many items revealing the true face of those who led the antisocialist underground. Today we offer the reader an abridged version of an article by Marian Swierczynski published in the GAZETA LUBUSKA. It discusses the side of the activity of the now disbanded Solidarity that was connected with the sordid antisocialist game aimed at undermining the existing system in Poland.

Some light is cast on the nature of this game by a recent check on the financial policy of the Wroclaw Solidarity Board. The documents discovered are reminiscent of a bad detective story, in which money is interwoven with politics, politics with money, and all are controlled by inveterate rogues.

In February 1981 Wroclaw's Solidarity had nine staff employees. A modest, but rather odd, staff. The nine included one driver; the rest were intellectuals. This somehow failed to accord with statements about the working class nature of the trade union.... At first the collective's appetites were equally modest and its monthly payroll initially amounted to Z3,800 each.... In November 1981, that is, on the eve of the halting of the trade union's activity, there were 203 permanent employees on the payroll, and their monthly pay cost Z1,212,000. The members of the Presidium of the Regional Board received between Z10,000 and Z17,600, which was more than a substantial director's salary. But that was not all. In that time the trade union bigwigs were paid about Z3.7 million from various honoraria and nonstaff funds.

All this is confirmed by documents. It is more difficult to find documents to show how the Z105 million obtained on checks cashed at the bank were spent. In any event, there is not the slightest trace of their having been used to build something for the working people or members of the trade union.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA published an interesting document to this effect: "At its 26 March 1981 session the Presidium of the Regional Solidarity Board in Wroclaw adopted a decision to withdraw the sum of Z10 million from the Board's bank account." This sum of Z10 million was received by Board Secretary Czeslaw Sawicki, and the money drifted away like smoke.

On the eve of the imposition of martial law, a huge sum was withdrawn in cash -- about Z80 million, with which Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, chairman of the Regional Board, and financial expert Jozef Pinior fled, No one knows where....

But let us go back to the beginning -- the declarations by figures in the new trade union.

Did its aktiv emerge, as was proclaimed, from among workers? No, workers formed a negligible proportion of the elected leadership and the Solidarity apparatus.

Did the apparatus maintain close ties with the masses? No, because a handful of loudmouths, experts and advisers spoke in the name of the collective.

Was the organization's policy discussed with its members? No, or in any event there was no hint of such discussion on financial policy.

Did the Solidarity leadership combat bureaucracy in its own apparatus? No, since on the eve of the imposition of martial law it had 40,000 employees (the apparatus of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions, a larger organization than Solidarity, employed only 13,000 people).

Did the organizations use the funds in the masses' interests? No. The Wroclaw experiences provide an example here; others do also. It is known that certain Solidarity figures (now interned) received more than Z30,000 a month.

These are just a few facts indicating the Solidarity apparatus' degeneracy, which spread like the plague, and its greed; these facts show how they trampled on the workers.

GDR-CSSR COMMUNIQUE VIEWS PEACE, POLAND

PM031135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Unity of Views"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The GDR and the CSSR entirely support the peace program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's constructive new initiatives aimed at fulfilling the program, says the joint communique published here on the visit to the GDR by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and his friendly meeting with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The USSR's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the document points out, is a move of historic significance aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The GDR and the CSSR call on other states possessing nuclear weapons to follow the USSR's example. The sides welcome the proposals from the land of the soviets to expedite the formulation and signing of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The GDR and the CSSR resolutely condemn the intensified interference by the United States and other NATO countries in Poland's internal affairs, which is aimed at nullifying the successes achieved in stabilizing the situation in People's Poland and exploiting the sovereign decisions of the socialist state power in that country as a pretext for increasing international tension.

The sides stated the need to further consolidate the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPCZ and between the GDR and the CSSR, which is based on inviolable friendship and unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE GROUP VISITS ARMENIAN SSR

Meeting With Demirchyan

GF021948 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received the visiting Hungarian Cyor-Sopron Megye agricultural workers delegation led by the Istvan Wellner, first secretary of Tolna Raykom Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

A friendly talk was held between Comrades K.S. Demirchyan and I. Wellner with the participation of N. Ayvazyan and L. Manaseryan, chiefs of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee departments.

Other Activities

GF021958 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] On September 28, F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received the Hungarian People's Republic delegation led by Arpad Pullai, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of transportation and postal affairs. The delegation is in Yerevan for the Hungarian economy and technology days celebrations.

During a friendly talk, F.T. Sarkisyan briefed the guests on Soviet Armenia's successes which have been achieved due to the friendship and assistance of Soviet peoples. He noted that the contacts between the Armenian SSR and Hungary are successfully developing within the framework of Soviet-Hungarian economic and technological cooperation and are constantly expanding to encompass all areas.

He added that close relations have been established between the Armenian SSR and Cyor-Sopron Megye.

Arpad Pullai warmly thanked the Armenian Government for the warm and fraternal reception of the Hungarian delegation. He noted that direct establishment of economic ties between Hungary and the Soviet republics, including the Armenian SSR, is an important factor in strengthening and expanding of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

K.A. Drampyan, Armenian minister of transport and Z.O. Badalyan, chairman of the Armenian Chamber of Trade Industry, were present at the reception.

PRAGUE RALLY HAILS CZECH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

PM021515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Unanimous Support"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct -- A congress of the Czech organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association -- one of the largest mass public organizations, uniting about 1.5 million working people -- began here today.

J. Nemec, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Czech Committee, who spoke at the congress, noted that the association's most important task is to disseminate the truth about the land of the soviets, Lenin's country, and promote the development of fraternal relations between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The USSR's peace-loving policy accords fully with the interests of Czechoslovak working people and enjoys their unanimous support.

He spoke of the tremendous interest aroused among the association's members by L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Reminiscences," which profoundly reflect the life and selfless labor of the Soviet people. Talks and readers' conferences on these books have become a school of communist education for our country's working people.

J. Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, greeted the congress participants on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association is based on the deep revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak working class. It is founded on the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU.

Dwelling on international problems, he stressed that the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a historic initiative. It reflects the USSR's firm conviction that mankind can avoid war and ensure peace and progress for present and future generations. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium assessed this supremely responsible step as "new confirmation of the principled Leninist foreign policy which the land of the soviets has pursued since the earliest days of its existence."

Condemning the policy of arms race and of achieving military superiority pursued by imperialism -- U.S. imperialism above all -- the speaker noted that the strengthening of the socialist countries' coheson is a most important factor for strengthening peace.

A report on the activity of the republican organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association was delivered by M. Grande, first secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Czech Committee.

FOREIGN POLICY OF NEW FRG GOVERNMENT ASSESSED

LD040812 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- An article in the newspaper PRAVDA headlined "Bonn: A Month Later" points out that "the present FRG leaders are persistently talking of a 'continuity' of the policy pursued by the new coalition in international affairs, of its 'straightforwardness and predictability.'" "Continuation of the active policy of peace" is determined as one of the main objectives in relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Official statements lay emphasis not only on "observing", but also on filling with life "the treaties and agreements with the socialist states."

"At the same time," PRAVDA notes, "the West German public has been alarmed by some 'accents' in the foreign-policy guidelines of the new government. Attention is, above all, drawn to the fact that loyalty to Washington has been declared as '...a basis for the policy of actively ensuring peace.' If unreserved following into the footsteps of the present U.S. policy, aimed at confrontation and arms race, is interpreted as the 'basis of that policy,' then this is a path directly opposite to an active effort for ensuring peace," PRAVDA writes.

"The stand on arms leaves much room for different interpretations," the article goes on to say. "On the one hand, the government statement lists among the main objectives 'the creation of a necessary balance at the lowest possible level of armament,' while ensuring peace only by means of arms is described as a 'fatal delusion'. On the other hand, there is talk of unconditional support for Washington's proposals in the field of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear means although these proposals are directed at blocking talks, at upsetting the existing parity and ensuring military superiority for the United States. The unconditional support for the NATO's 'double tract' decision by means of which Washington intends to pave the way to Western Europe, above all to the FRG territory, for its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, does not tally with the delcaration on adherence to peace in Europe. This 'first strike' weapon is viewed by the Pentagon as the main material base for the strategic plans to conduct 'a limited war in Eruope.'"

"The future will show where the new government will lead the country, in what way and to what extent it will be able, and will wish to preserve the positive things which have been created over long years by no small efforts in the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, in the field of detente on the European Continent and strengthening of peace all over the world," PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

IMPLICATIONS OF FRG PERSHING MISSILE ACCIDENT

LD031910 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

An accident which took place near the West German city of Karlsruhe on Tuesday, when an American Army truck carrying a Pershing-2 missiles collided with a passenger-car, resulted in the loss of human lives and urgent evacuation of the residents of the nearby villages. But the outcome could have been much more tragic. A spokesman for the American command hastily assured the West German public that no "accidential nuclear explosion could have taken place since the missile was not provided with a nuclear warhead." But what if it was provided with a nuclear warhead? Besides, the missile was filled with more than a thousand litres of highly inflammable fuel which could have easily casued a powerful explosion.

Was it just another piece of luck that nuclear tragedy did not occur? And is there a guarantee that such frequent and so serious "incidents" involving American nuclear weapons will not result in disastrous consequences?

Foreign military experts calculated that about 200 serious accidents involving American nuclear missile weapons happened in the past three decades and could have resulted in a disaster. Such accidents are known in the Pentagon as "broken arrows". Naturally, far from all of them become known to the world public. People still remember the threat of radioactive contamination of a vast area in southern Spain when an American B-52 strategic bomber carrying nuclear weapons collided in the air with a refuelling plane over the village of Palomares in January 1966. Radioactive contamination did take place in 1968 following a crash of an American bomber in Greenland. In May 1981, a jet fighter crashed onto the deck of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz which was carrying nuclear weapons. The ship was cruising along the densely populated eastern coast of the United States and it is not difficult to imagine the possible consequences of the accident.

Following an accident involving the American nuclear submarine Ray, several serious incidents involving other American nuclear submarines took place off the Italian shores. A Posiedon missile with ten nuclear warheads was dropped during handling at the American submarine base in Holy Loch in Britain in November last year, creating a real threat of nuclear explosion. American planes "lost" combat missiles on several occasions in the territory of West Germany. "Lost" American missiles were found also near the Japanese shores.

As the Pentagon increases its nuclear arsenals in the territory of the United States and on the American military bases abroad, the threat of nuclear tragedy is growing. Even in peace-time the U.S. allies, which allow the deployment of American nuclear weapons in their territory, calling of American ships with nuclear weapons aboard at their ports or flights of American planes with nuclear bombs over their airspace, subject their own population to great danger. And this danger will grow even more if Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed, as planned by the Pentagon and the NATO command, in Western Europe in addition to the U.S. nuclear weapons already positioned there.

NETHERLANDS OPPOSITION TO TOMAHAWKS NOTED

LD021438 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- The Netherlands has raised its voice against the missiles which are being intensively imposed upon this country by the transatlantic militarists and their local yesmen, Vladislav Drobkov, the own correspondent of PRAVDA in Amsterdam, writes in the newspaper today.

In conformity with the well known "missile" decision, taken by the North Atlantic bloc in December 1979, the correspondent recalls, the deployment of almost 600 new American medium-range nuclear missiles -- Pershing-2 and cruise missiles Tomahawk -- is to be started in Western Europe at the end of next year.

The Netherlands and Belgium, each of which is pressured by NATO to deploy 48 Tomahawks, have not yet finally agreed to the installation of the missiles. In both countries, a broad movement has been launched in protest by the public against the dangerous undertaking of the Atlanticists. Millions of people there took part in various anti-war actions. Hundreds of thousands of people have signed petitions calling for a refusal to deploy the Tomahawks.

The anti-missile movement has assumed its biggest scope in the Netherlands, the article says. According to public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of the population opposes the nuclear arms race and the deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of the Netherlands, and opposes the new medium-range missiles. "No to the Tomahawks" clearly said many political parties such as the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Social Democratic Labour Party which now has the biggest number of deputies in the parliament of the country, said other parties and numerous public organizations, including religious ones.

People from the most diverse social sections, various political conviction are united by anxiety over the destiny of their country and the whole of Western Europe, the correspondent emphasizes. They all are worried over the United States' intention to make Western Europe a convenient "theatre of military operations" trying out here their mad variations of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear conflicts.

U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT ARRIVES IN NORWAY

LD021124 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Oslo November 2 TASS -- The first batch of U.S. armament intended for ensuring the actions of a brigade of U.S. Marines in the territory of Norway has been brought to the Norwegian port of Stjordal. The arrival of a transport ship from the USA with deadly cargo is one of the activities of the program of the USA's and NATO's militarist preparations provided for, in particular, by the U.S.-Norwegian agreement on the storage of U.S. heavy armament and combat equipment in central Norway. All that is to be used by U.S. Marines who are supposed to be brought to Norway in the event of an "emergency".

The dockers of Stjordal have refused to unload the transport ship with U.S. armament as a token of portest against those dangerous plans. A group of peace workers placed a picket on the road leading from the pier to military depots. The picketeers chanted slogans "Down with NATO weapons" and "No to U.S. depots on Norwegian soil".

U.S-GREEK NEGOTIATONS ON BASES TO BEGIN

LD300508 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Athens October 27 TASS -- Negotiations opened here today between Greece and the United States on the future of the American military bases on Greek territory.

After the expiration six years ago of the Greek-American agreement of 1953 on the use by Americans of Greek bases, U.S. military bases and other structures on the territory of Greece are known to have been functioning on a temporary basis. Proceeding from the important strategic position of these structures, the United States and the NATO leadership exerted powerful pressure upon the previous cabinet, and continue exerting it on the present day government, so that bases on the territory of Greece be preserved and this should be consolidated in a new agreement.

Before the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government came to power, the leader of that party, Andreas Papandreou, had repeatedly declared that the previous agreements with the United States on bases had been of a colonialist character and never served the national interests of the country. Greece's withdrawal from NATO and dismantling American military bases will be prospective aims of the foreign policy of Greece, he stressed.

As was shown by the recent public opinion poll, almost 60 percent of the population firmly declare for the immediate withdrawal of the American bases from the territory of Greece.

Yet before the beginning of Greek-American negotiations on the future of the U.S. bases, high-placed emissaries of Washington and NATO started frequently coming to the country, and obviously tried to exert pressure on the government of the country in that issue. Commenting on these trips, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis stressed that this is "the cause of concern of the democratic forces of Greece." The Communist Party of Greece, he said, insists on immediate discussion in parliament of the framework of negotiations with the United States on American military bases on the territory of the country.

According to an official spokesman of the Greek Government, if in the course of the negotiations the United States refuses to meet the terms put forward by Greece, it will demand liquidation of the American bases on its territory.

Further on Negotiations

LD021210 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Greek-American talks got underway in Athens today, 27 October, on the future of U.S. war bases in Greece.

The wide network of American war bases in the country, our commentator writes, was created after 1953 when the White House secured Greece's participation in the establishment of a belt round the countries of the socialist community. Today, as the Greek press points out, there are more than four bases. Crete has been turned into a military camp, with NATO's shooting range located there. A U.S. air base exists at Ellinikon. The U.S. bases in Greece, as was stressed in a report of the (?Pan-Hellenic) Action Committee Against Foreign Bases, are used for spying against the socialist countries and the countries of the Near and Middle East. The American generals intend to use the bases to store nuclear and other kinds of weapons for possible U.S. war operations in the region.

At the same time, by acquiring for its bases the right of extraterritoriality, the U.S. transformed them into a means of limiting Greek sovereignty and of interfering in its domestic affairs. The role of the American and NATO militarists in the army coup of 1967 in Greece is common knowledge. This was not the least reason why, following the fall of the military-fascist dictatorship, the people supported demands for the abolition of the war bases in the country and Greece's withdrawal from NATO.

Many Greeks very understandly pose the question: What guarantees are there that these bases will not be used in the event of war adventures by the United States in the region of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East? In truth there are no such guaranteed, and in fact, quite recently, during the Israeli aggression against the Lebanon, the American bases in Crete were placed in a state of increased combat readiness.

The Greek Government, in its election program pronouncements, confirmed that its intention was the removal from the country of foreign war bases and nuclear weapons. A decision was made to begin a dialogue with Washington on the future of American bases on Greek territory. According to statements by official Greek Government spokesmen, Athens aims to settle at these talks the question of timetable for the removal of U.S. military installations in Greece, their being placed under the control of the Greek military command when they are in the country's territory, and prohibition of their use against countries friendly to Greece. The future will show to what extent it will be possible for the demands of the Greek Government to be satisfied. There is no doubt that the United States and NATO will use every means to maintain their military presence in Greece. The Greeks say "no" to such intentions. Confirmation of this can be seen in the strong movement for the removal of the foreign bases which is gaining momentum throughout Greece.

Negotiations 'Complicated'

LD021752 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Athens November 2 TASS -- Negotiations have resumed here between Gaeece and the United States on the question of the would-be status of four American military bases on Greek territory. The delegation of Greece is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis, the U.S. delegation -- by representative of the Department of State Richard Bartholomew.

As is noted by local political observers, the negotiations will be exclusively complicated. This is attributed to two causes: The two sides are to reconsider more than 100 accords reached by them since 1958.

As was repeatedly noted by the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, these accords are colonialist in their character and never served the national interests of the country. Greece's withdrawal from NATO and dismantling of American military bases are long-term goals of Greece's foreign policy, he stressed.

Another cause is that after the recent elections to the local government bodies, with candidates of the left forces having won a convincing victory, broader became the actions of the broad masses of Greece against the aggressive policy of the North Atlantic bloc, the arms race, and against continued stay of U.S. bases on Greek territory. As was shown by the recent public opinion poll, almost 60 percent of the population declare for the dismantling of the American military structures in the country.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD312252 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Commentary by Anatoliy Koritskiy, Moscow radio correspondent in Turkey]

[Text] U.S.-Turkish talks on the modernization of 10 air bases in eastern regions of Turkey, ended in Ankara. An agreement was signed on this issue. At first glance, it may seem to be a routine agreement signed between two allies in the NATO bloc, but this agreement has become the main topic of foreign policy commentaries published in Turkish papers. Why does this arouse concern in Turkish public opinion? The main questions put forward by (?today's) domestic political commentators are as follows: Why are airports being modernized? Is expansion work on these airports limited to establishing an additional building and elongating the runways? As is understood, the runways will be renovated in such a way that they will be able to serve not only modern transport planes, but also U.S. bombers. But the task does not even end with this. Depots for ammunition and fuel, and barracks for soldiers whose numbers are not determined yet, will be built in certain places.

According MILLIYET, an opportunity for training flights in this region will be provided to American pilots until they get used to [word indistinct] these airports.

According to political observers in Ankara, the above mentioned agreement was signed under U.S. pressure to speed up work on the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Forces in the regions where they are declared to be in the vital interests of the United States -- that is the Gulf region.

The Americans, in order to justify the modernization of 10 airports in regions adjacent to Soviet borders, see the notorious fabrication of a probable Soviet invasion. This is a method whose real aim is known in Turkey. As MILLI GAZETE points out, turning Turkey into a springboard for the bandits of the Pentagon is the matter in hand. The newspaper OLAY, published in Ankara, mentioned the fabricated Soviet threat [words indistinct] asks this question from NATO strategists: How can peace-loving Soviet people, who dearly won World War II in order to protect peace for themselves and others, threaten other peoples including neighboring Turks?

The NATO strategists would prefer to refrain from answering such questions since it is not for their benefit.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS HELP SAVE TURKISH COMBINE

PM010941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "When Disaster Struck"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 Oct -- For almost 24 hours the powerful rainstorm with high winds, that had blown in from the Mediterranean, raged over Adana Province.

Fast-moving torrents of mud poured down from the mountains toward the Iskenderun metallurgical combine at their foot. Sweeping aside, or else avoiding, the protective barriers in their path, they burst onto the enterprise's territory.

Alongside the Turkish workers and employees, the Soviet specialist headed by engineer V. Dodoka worked for almost 72 hours without sleep to save the combine. It is now again in production. The workers and employees -- and the Turkish mass media have widely reported this -- have decided to work 2 hours overtime each day until the consequences of the natural disaster have been eliminated.

M. Turgut, minister of industry, technology and enterprise affairs, and (T. Akturay), general director of the Iskenderun combine, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet specialists who courageously took part in the struggle to save this, Turkey's leading state enterprise.

THATCHER COLD WAR RHETORIC IN BERLIN CRITICIZED

PM031051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by V. Skosyrev: "In Accordance With Cold War Canons"]

[Text] London -- British Prime Minister M. Thatcher used her trip to West Berlin to fuel the atmosphere of cold war in Europe.

As if setting out to go one better than the senior partner in the bellicose rhetoric stakes, she tried to frighten her audience with talk of "Soviet conquest" and urged NATO to redouble its military efforts. Of course, it was by no means accidental that the Tory leader chose this precise moment to pour oil on the fire of anticommunist hysteria. At home, the Conservatives are in a difficult position. Hopes of reviving economic activity have been dashed, the civil war in Northern Ireland has flared up with renewed force and the the Conservatives lost to Labor in two by-elections. In the light of this, the left-wing press views the premier's firebrand statements as a cynical maneuver to switch Britons' attention from the ruling party's domestic policy failures to the "external threat" factors.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATES STUDY SOVIET CULTURE

PM281457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With CPSU Experience"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party delegation which familiarized itself with the CPSU's work experience in the cultural sphere, was in the Soviet Union 12 through 19 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of talks with the CPSU Central Committee Culture and Propaganda sections, the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukranian SSR Ministry of Culture and the creative unions, during meetings with prominent Soviet cultural figures and at theatrical performances based on Russian classics and Soviet dramatists, the Portuguese comrades familiarized themselves with the achievements of socialist multinational culture, and the development of professional theater and amateur artistic activities at enterprises and educational establishments.

The delegation members noted that culture in the USSR is an integral part of Soviet society's life, an effective means of fashioning the man of the communist society, and plays an important role in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe and ensure a peaceful present and future for the peoples of the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI 'LEAVING KIEV' SENDS BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD041318 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has received a message sent from board the airliner by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It reads: "Leaving Kiev on my way home, I sincerely express gratitude for the hospitality accorded us in your country.

"I convey to you, dear friend, and all the friendly Soviet people the best wishes of happiness, progress and prosperity."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON DRAPER SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY

LD040758 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- U.S. diplomacy is again engaged in intrigues in the Middle East, PRAVDA points out, commenting on the trip to the Middle East of U.S. special envoy Morris Draper. Draper is again shuttling between Beirut and Tel Aviv. It follows from bitter experience that shuttling missions of American emissaries have been, as a rule, a source of new calamities. Thus, for example, Philip Habib's shuttling first practically served as a cover for the preparation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and then resulted in a carnage in Sabra and Shatila.

This time, the commentary continues, the American representative has been authorized, as is claimed, to arrange for Israeli-Lebanese talks on withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Lebanon. Reports are circulating in the Western press that overseas they have drawn up a "specific plan" for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops.

Linked with that plan, PRAVDA continues, is the question of the future "status" for the areas of southern Lebanon, which Tel Aviv wants to turn into a "buffer zone" under its military control. At hand is, as a matter of fact, Washington's fresh attempt at achieving through political manoeuvres and pressure what Israel has failed to achieve through armed brigandage. Thus, in particular, an attempt is being made to force on Lebanon a "peace settlement" Camp David style.

"But the Arab countries, an overwhelming majority of states and the world public," the commentary says in conclusion, "see a different way to a peaceful, just and durable Middle East settlement. It has been outlined in the proposals of the Arab states spelled out in Fes recently. This way is consonant with the Soviet ideas on that issue. In keeping with the U.N. decisions it provides for the need for immediate withdrawal of the troops of the Israeli aggressors both from Lebanon and all Arab territories occupied since 1967. Draper's intensive shuttling will not distract the attention of the peoples from that urgent task."

RPP CALLS FOR 'RESISTANCE' TO U.S. MIDEAST ARMS

LD040010 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] U.S. President Reagan has issued a decision expanding the duties of the U.S. Marines in the multinational force in Labanon. The U.S. State Department has said that as of now, these forces will carry out patrol operations in East Beirut.

Lebanese political circles have expressed fears that expansion of the U.S. forces' duties could become the first step toward consolidating the U.S. presence in Lebanon. These fears are well-founded; particularly as the U.S. Administration wishes to keep its forces in Beirut indefinitely -- at least no less than a year. Plans are also being drawn up for increasing the number of Marines from 1,800 to 8,000 and spreading them not only in the Beirut area but also throughout the whole of Lebanese territory.

It is noteworthy that in the past the Israelis helped the United States to have a presence in Sinai. Now the United States is preparing plans to turn Lebanon into a bridgehead for its so-called Rapid Deployment Force under the banners of Israeli occupation. As is known, these troops were formed for armed intervention in the Middle East area.

In view of all this, it would be naive to believe that the United States would defend Arab interests against those of Israel or at least not to show bias in relation to the solution of disputed issues in the Middle East.

Yet American diplomacy is trying hard to convince the Arabs that matters are completely to the contrary. It does not hesitate to resort to any means available in doing so. The Americans make promises to some about certain dollar deals, while they try to intimidate others by saying Israel will commit another aggression if the Arabs do not retract and that in such a case, the United States would not be able to do anything for the Arabs. The Americans also use old worn-out means such as the myth of the Soviet threat.

Last but not least, the United States wishes to undermine the unity of Arab ranks and to isolate another Arab country and have it join the Camp David accord, opening the way to Israel for further expansion and the imposition of U.S. leadership on the Arab countries.

From all this, it is evident that there is an extremely big difference between the objectives of U.S. policy and the radical interests of the Arabs.

To be patriotic and a supporter of one's national interests today means one should resist the new U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East.

ROUNDUP OF 'EXPLOSIVE' DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

LD031700 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 3 TASS -- Lebanon's Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, speaking in parliament, has requested emergency powers for his government for eight months in the sphere of defence, security, finances and social affairs. The government's statement reaffirms the Cabinet's intention to rid Lebanon of Israeli occupation and contains a promise to ensure the security of Palestinians now living in the country's territory. The statement also points out that the government is drawing a five-year programme of development and rehabilitation of Lebanon's war-ravaged economy.

Developments in the Israeli-occupied mountainous regions of the country are becoming increasingly more dramatic. Armed right-Christian units, encouraged by Israel, make new forays against the civilian population.

They break into houses and murder civilians. Indignant inhabitants organise rebuff to the attackers. In the courses of armed clashes, which have become particularly fierce in the districts of Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh and around Bhamdun, at least twenty people were killed only yesterday. Tens were wounded.

The Israeli occupation troops hinder the introduction of regular Lebanese Army units into the mountainous part of Lebanon, dispatched there to ensure security. An official spokesman for the Lebanese Armed Forces made a strong protest in this connection, pointing out that such actions by the Israeli military torpedo measures on restoring order in that part of the country.

The situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley remains explosive. Yesterday, the Israelis fired once again at the positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon around the populated locality of Yanta. Israeli combat planes repeatedly carried out provocative reconnaissance flights over the positions of the Syrian troops. Engineer units of the occupation army are rapidly building roads to the front line, specifically from the populated locality of (Kleya) in southern Lebanon to the village of Mashgharah in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

The explosive situation in Lebanon is attributed by the local political circles to the stay in the region of the White House emissary Morris Draper who is coordinating efforts with Tel Aviv with the aim of imposing on Lebanon the American-Israeli capitulatory terms of the settlement of the situation in the country.

IZVESTIYA ON PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS FACING LEBANON

PM031019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Lebanon: Cold Winter Ahead"]

[Excerpt] Beirut -- A new president has now been elected in Lebanon, and a new government has been formed. The ministers are proclaiming their ministries' tasks. Businessmen are talking of new economic prospects. The Lebanese pound is seeking to regain its position in the currency market. And yet the tone of the local news media is becoming increasingly anxious. This is a time for serious reflection and to analyze the problems which are bearing down on Lebanon as inexorably as the coming cold winter.

And they really are serious problems. The Israeli occupiers are still near the Lebanese capital, while in the eastern sector of the city there is an Israeli "group" which, so local newspapers write, is fulfilling very varied functions and even plays the role of a virtual "Israeli embassy." The occupiers also hold positions on the southern approaches to Beirut airport.

The whole of southern Lebanon, the mountainous Ash-Shuf region and part of the Al-Biqa' Valley also remain under Israeli occupation. Following its military aggression, Tel Aviv has mounted economic expansion against Lebanon. The extent of the dangerous scope that it has assumed today is evidenced by the just published joint statement of Ibrahim Halawi, Lebanese minister of economy and trade, and 'Adnan Qassar, chairman of the Lebanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which reads in part:

"The importation of Israeli goods by Lebanese traders, which is developing in certain parts of the country, poses a threat to the national economy (of Lebanon) in the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors."

On the same day a number of deputies of the Lebanese parliament representing the country's granary — the Al-Biqa' Valley, which the Israeli aggressors have cut off from the rest of Lebanon -- held a conference at which they discussed the grave consequences of Israeli actions for the inhabitants of Al-Biqa', who have been virtually deprived of the possibility of selling their produce on Lebanese territory. Earlier it was reported that Israeli soldiers are cutting down orchards in the southern regions of Lebanon occupied by them and destroying banana, tobacco and vegetable plantations -- everything that used to feed the population of southern Lebanon and helped to supply other parts of the country, constituting an important part of its exports.

The occupiers do not hide their intention of destroying Lebanon's agriculture, binding its economy and gradually totally subordinating it to Israel's economy.

...President Amin al-Jumayyil has proclaimed a plan to restore security and stability in greater Beirut, which provides for the total demilitarization of the Lebanese capital and its suburbs and establishing law and order there. This plan was welcomed by very broad sections of the Lebanese population. But literally a few days after it began to be implemented, perplexed questions began to be heard, followed by voices of protest, above all from the country's leftist forces.

The Lebanese Army and security forces spent almost 2 weeks carrying out massive combing, purging and arms-gathering operations to which only western sector districts and the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut's southern suburbs were subjected. At the same time, so the leftist forces declare, raids were carried out on the editorial offices of progressive newspapers and on the premises of organizations belonging to the national patriotic forces, and many persons of democratic persuasions were arrested and interrogated.

Alarming news has also come out of the Palestinian refugee camps, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Arab League General Secretary C. Klibi and a number of other politicians and public figures have protested at the discriminatory actions and demanded respect for the human rights of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Observers in Beirut are also perplexed by the fact that the rightwing Christian armed formations have still not been disarmed and disbanded and that rightwingers continue to control passage along roads in some parts of the country -- in short, they are maintaining their "state within a state." In the environs of the city of 'Alayh (mountainous Ash-Shuf) fierce clashes have occured between rightwing detachments and the local inhabitants — Druzes. The Druzes declare that the rightwingers want to penetrate their region, and they demand the immediate removal from it of "all alien armed elements, the closure of their barracks and a ban on their carrying weapons." The fighting has resulted in damage to a high-voltage line supplying the Lebanese capital with electricity. Once again there is insufficient power in Beirut.

A negative response is also aroused in the population by the destruction of "illegally constructed housing." Indeed, innumerable such buildings have come into being in the West sector of Beirut over the past 8 years -- entire slum settlements which have sheltered the local poor, refugees from southern parts of Lebanon and families driven out of regions controlled by rightwing Christians during the civil war. And it is these houses that are being demolished today, and their unfortunate inhabitants are being thrown onto the street, right on the eve of the oncoming winter, without being provided with any shelter in return. The response to this has been mass protest demonstrations and attempts to prevent the demolition of the housing. Things have been so bad that soldiers have used weapons, and there have been casualities among the slum dwellers. I. Qulaylat, leader of the "Independent Nasirite Movement," has warned the authorities that these actions could bring about a social explosion.

All this attests that complex, very complex foreign and internal political problems still have to be resolved before the start of the "new era" in Lebanon, which was on the point of being proclaimed by certain local news media. Here some people in Lebanon are openly gambling on Washington in the hope of commencing this very "new era" with its help. And in this connection one recalls that literally at the end of May the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHARQ, angrily deriding "the crocodile tears of American diplomacy" over Lebanon, declared that the U.S. stand can be described as follows: Kill a man and attend his funeral."

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ASH-SHA'IR OUTLINES POSITION

LD040244 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] When they began their barbaric aggression against Lebanon, the Zionist leaders bragged that they would destroy the PLO within 3 days. But the heroic resistance put up by the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters thwarted the designs of the aggressors, and despite the Israelis' great superiority in Arms and equipment, they could not in 2 months destroy the PLO or crush its armed forces and organizational structure.

This is what Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, member of the Palestine National council, has to say in this regard:

Where are events in the Arab arena moving, what is the future of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, in the light of the ferocious imperialist offensive embodied in the American-Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and what is the future of the Palestinian Arab people in particular in the occupied territories?

The fascist Zionist aggressors have killed tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees and Lebanese citizens, inflicted heavy damage on the economic and social structure of Lebanon, destroyed numerous Palestinian camps and made hundreds of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians destitute.

But has this led or will it ever lead to the imposition of a Zionist-imperialist settlement on the forces of the Arab liberation movement headed by the Palestine revolution? The answer is definitely no. The imperialist logic of aggression and butchery has been tried before against other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is this logic that brought defeat to imperialism and smeared its nose in the mud of Cuba, Korea, Vietnam, Angola, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia.

It would have been possible to crush imperialism politically and physically had the Palestinian resistance movement and the progressive national forces received firm support from the Arab regimes, particularly from the countries comprising the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces put up a heroic fight for months and inflicted heavy losses on the aggressors. These losses, according to the Israeli chief of staff, General Eytan, reached 21,000 killed and wounded and brought about a state of exhaustion within the ranks of the Israeli Army. All this created a very favorable opportunity for those who cherish Arab unity, freedom and progress throughout the Arab homeland. This cherished aspiration could have been realized had those who believed in it launched an all-out strategic attack on the Israeli forces.

We are not here to reproach or defame. The opportunity is still there in one form or another for striking at the aggressive Israeli military machine and imposing the will of the Arab nation and the heroic Palestinian Arab people on the Zionist and imperialist aggressors after smearing their noses in the national soil of Lebanon.

For our part, we wish to reiterate:

1. The determination of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution to uphold the course of popular armed struggle as the basic means for the retrieval of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

2. Our people's adherence, represented by their revolution, to their right to exercise self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish an independent national state.

3. The rejection by the people and the revolution of all the capitulationist, liquidationist solutions and projects which seek to consecrate the principle of aggression by intentionally overlooking the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

4. The need to face up to the coming stage of imperialist-Zionist plotting -- with the collaboration of local agents -- with a unified Palestinian stand by rallying around the wise and bold leadership of brother Yasir 'Arafat and by checking all attempts at dividing the national Palestinian ranks.

5. The need to escalate the armed and political struggle of the Palestinian revolutionary movement and to safeguard the unity and legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestine Arab people.

6. The need to remind all the Arabs and the presidents and kings of the courageous, wise words of the late national leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir that the Palestinian resistance has come to stay, that what was taken by force can only be retrieved by force, that the policy of appeasement, leniency, begging and throwing one's self in the American tool's laps will not lead to any honorable political solution based on justice but to further aggression, hegemony, suppression and expansion by Zionism, and that riding on the bandwagon of the imperialists will only lead to more catastrophes and tribulations for the Arab people and the Arab nation.

7. That the silence of the Arab nation was no sign of its impotence, that future mass angry explosions will be greater, deeper and stronger than those witnessed after the 1948 defeat, that the scores of governments now dominating the destiny of the Arab masses might evaporate even more quickly than the enemies themselves dream and before they succeed in carrying out their schemes, and that the Arab people's punishment of the weakening kinds and rulers and all those in league with them will be very severe.

8. That the Palestinian revolution, from its advance struggle position within the ranks of the Arab liberation movement, will continue its support for the forces of revolution, liberation and democratic change throughout the Arab homeland and will not stray from its course however hard the times and however ferocious the offensive facing it; and that it affirms its conviction as to the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people and its ability to achieve victory.

It is a revolution until victory!

COMMENTARY ON VALUE OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

NC031405 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching. Respectable people thorughout the world as well as those who cherish the freedom of nations, their solidarity and cooperation will celebrate this anniversary together with the Soviet people.

When I was in Iran, I became more and more convinced that your country's workers and progressive people attach great value to the historic importance of the October Revolution. This is completely natural and logical. After the October Revolution, the Soviet Union declared new principles concerning its policy on Iran. These principles were equality, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention in domestic affairs, cooperation and good-neighborliness. These lofty and humanitarian principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy were widely reflected in the first decree issued by the Soviet Union and, first and foremost, in the appeal for peace and in the appeals to Eastern countries, namely to the Iranian people, such as the appeal to Muslim workers in Russia and the East and the appeal to Iranian workers and farmers.

It should be noted that Iran was not the only country that was illuminated by the light of the October Revolution. The principles of peace, freedom and equality have become the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy toward all nations and countries and this is a powerful motive for the growth and elevation of national liberation and anti-imperialist movements as well as movements in the East, namely in China, India and in Iran's two neighboring countries, Turkey and Afghanistan.

After the victory of the October Revolution the imperialists were never able to fully revive their positions in Eastern countries. The mere existence of the country of workers and the Soviet Union's constant support for national liberation movements and revolutions prevented this from happening.

Dear friends, as you know, the present world situation is greatly aggravated. The U.S. imperialists induced Israel to commit an aggression against Lebanon -- an independent and sovereign country -- and into committing the genocide of the Arab Palestinians. As Tehran newspapers have pointed out on several occasions, the imperialists were involved in fanning the flames of differences and conflicts between Iran and Iraq and they are doing their best to prolong it now. U.S. militarists continue their dangerous preparations in the Persian Gulf, in other words in the direct proximity of Iran's borders. The arms race that the U.S. imperialists are escalating and their paving the grounds for a nuclear war as well as their efforts to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union places the world on the brink of a world war.

Under such conditions, our country believes that its most important duty is to do its best to defend peace and to cut short the hands of those who are trying to spark off the flame of a world war. The Iranian people, too, value peace. These are the people whose proud achievements fill the pages of the history of struggles for peace.

Meanwhile, throughout the 65 years since the October Revolution, our country has continuously supported the liberation struggles of nations. The decisive support by the country of the October Revolution for the antimonarchical revolution in Iran, from its very first days, is a proof of this. The people of the Soviet Union attach great value to the good-neighborliness and cooperation with Iran declared after the October Revolution. We wish to expand such relations on the basis of reciprocity with your country in the future, too. There are no doubts that the people of Iran and all true patriots of your country also strive toward this.

IRAN, IRAQ COMMUNIQUES OFFENSIVES REPORTED

3 November

LD031400 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran November 3 TASS -- Stubborn fighting is continuing at the Iranian-Iraqi front. According to a communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Staff of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution Corps, in the course of the recent offensive started two days ago, the Iranian troops captured 250 square kilometres of territory and four strongholds. According to the communique, fighting was the heaviest yesterday in the area of the Iranian town of Dezful and the Iraqi Province of Maysan. Tehran radio reported yesterday that as a result of the offensive the Iranian troops had managed to restore control over the Iranian oil fields and the strategically important road in that area.

Baghdad November 3 TASS -- A regular communique of the Chief Military Command of Iraq, broadcast yesterday evening over the Baghdad TV, reports that the Iraqi troops have disrupted the attempt of the enemy to cross the state border and inflicted heavy damage on it. The communique points out that 4,660 Iranians were killed, many tanks, trucks and other military hardware were destroyed.

The Iraqi troops launched an offensive yesterday at the central section of the front with the aim of consolidating their defenses in the border areas. The communique underlines that as a result of fierce fighting, the Iraqi troops "had managed to fulfill an important part of their missions".

4 November

LD041322 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran November 4 TASS -- The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Staff of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution reports that in the course of the offensive operations, which started a few days ago, the Iranian troops liberated 300 square kilometres of territory, destroyed nearly 3,000 Iraqi men and officers, 97 tanks and personnel armoured carriers, took prisoner 1,450 Iraqi servicemen and captured 45 enemy tanks. Yesterday, the communique says, five Iraqi aircraft were downed.

Baghdad November 4 TASS -- The latest communique of the Iraqi Chief Military Command says that fierce fighting was going on on the Iraqi-Iranian front in the course of the whole day yesterday. In the southern sectors of the front Iraqi troops destroyed 2,027 Iranian servicemen, and in the central sector -- 1,345, the communique points out. The enemy suffered heavy losses in tanks, personnel armoured vehicles and other military equipment. All Iraqi planes, which took part in combat operations, have returned safely to base.

NEW SHEFTUNOV RADIO SERIES ON IRAN ANNOUNCED

NC301050 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] "Meetings in Iran" is the title of a series of talks prepared by our analyst, Igor Sheftunov, who recently visited Tehran.

These talks will be broadcast on Sundays at 2000 Tehran time [1630 GMT] and will be repeated on Mondays at 1530 Tehran time. The first talk, entitled "Jamal Becomes Acquainted With the Soviet Union," will be broadcast this coming Sunday.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS YAR PROGRESS, TIES WITH USSR

PM031039 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 29 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by P. Perminov: "Republic's Horizons"]

[Text] In the late sixties the well-known Italian movie director Pasolini shot episodes from his film based on the Arabian fairy tales "A Thousand and One Nights" in the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. He shot some street scenes with a "concealed camera" so closely did the daily life of the Yemen capital then accord with his ideas about the appearance of a medieval Arab city. Even today many districts of San'a' retain the imprint of the centuries-old patriarchal system: traditional edifices of red brick with windows faced with elegant white limestone, steep, narrow streets, women in national costume, their faces hidden under their veils. However, today it is far more difficult to capture the exoticism of the Middle Ages in the lens of a "concealed camera": Modern high-rise hotel blocks have sprung up in the city center, high-speed highways have intersected San'a' in various directions and in the evening the city is illuminated by the flashes of multicolored neon signs....

The elements of the new way of life seem to have become even more marked and acquired special meaning this year. After all, this is a special, jubilee year in the YAR's life. It was 20 years ago, on 26 September 1962, that a group of patriotic Yemen Army officers overthrew the corrupt regime of the imams of the Hamid ad-Din dynasty. The army circles' action was supported by other antimonarchist forces. The Yemen patriots launched a struggle for the establishment of a republican system in the country.

The intrigues of the reactionary forces and the agents of imperialism plunged the country into a long and bloody civil war, and after it ended they were the main reason for the political instability which shook the YAR in 1974-1978.

However, the young republic has emerged strengthened and matured from all the hard trials which have befallen it. The course toward autonomous, independent developed steered by the country's present leadership headed by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been strengthened. The government headed by 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani has elaborated a broad program of measures aimed at strengthening central power, improving the efficiency of the state apparatus and ensuring an overall stabilization of the internal political situation.

A notable event on this path was the adoption of the National Charter at the end of August this year by the Supreme People's Council [Vseobshchiy Narodnyy Kongress], which represents all strata of the population. This important political document developed the anticolonial principles of the 26 September revolution. The task of creating a modern state on firm democratic principles, establishing social justice and overcoming the backwardness inherited from the past as rapidly as possible was cited as one of the most important objectives.

Considering the paucity of local resources, special significance for the YAR attaches to equal economic cooperation with various states, particularly the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the YAR and to render the republican regime both political support and aid in the economic cultural and other spheres. The positive changes which have taken place in this period in relations between our states were reflected in the Soviet-Yemeni Friendship Treaty concluded in March 1964.

The development of Soviet-Yemeni relations in various spheres cements the commonality or proximity of the approaches of the USSR and the YAR toward topical problems of the struggle for peace, the preservation and consolidation of the relaxation of international tension, the halting of the arms race and the solution of international disputes by peaceful means.

The visit paid to the USSR at the end of October last year by President 'A.'A. Salih lent new impetus to the development of friendly cooperation between our two countries. Assessing the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 'A.'A. Salih expressed the certainty that they "will promote the consolidation and expansion of the dimensions of Yemeni-Soviet cooperation in many spheres and the positive use in the YAR of the Soviet Union's tremendous experience and potential."

Today, a year after the Soviet-North Yemen summit talks, there are every grounds for noting the successful development and favorable prospects of the traditional friendship of our countries and peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET-SYRIAN COOPERATION

PM031423 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 October publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word Damascus dispatch from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and APN special correspondents Col G. Kshuba and V. Chemodin under the heading "On the Euphrates," pegged to the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Syrian agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The correspondents' report is devoted to the Euphrates hydroelectric complex -- one of the "results of this cooperation" and now "truly the heart of Syria's power industry." They describe the work of the power station and its role in Syria's economic development, citing Syrian workers and officials and in particular quoting Syrian Minister of Electricity Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf as saying that "the Syrian people can see the real fruits of our cooperation in general as well as the specific results of the power station's work."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE LEGISLATORS

PM291655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattirbuted report: "On the Stay in the USSR of a Delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly headed by Fernando Dos Reis Ganhao, member of the Mozambique People's Assembly Permanent Commission and rector of the E. Mondlane University, was in the Soviet Union 15 through 22 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests from Mozambique visited Moscow, the Bashkir ASSR and the Tajik SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's achievements and the activity of the local organs of power; toured industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural and educational institutions and exhibitions of national economic achievements in Moscow, Ufa and Dushanbe.

The Mozambique parliamentarians were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation had talks and meetings with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and with the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. During the talks there was an exchange of information on the structure and activity of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and on their achievements in economic, social and cultural building. The Mozambique guests were acquainted with measures relating to preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It was noted that relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique are developing positively on the basis of the 31 March 1977 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique. Emphasis was placed on the major significance of the development of the entire complex of Soviet-Mozambique relations attached to the meetings and talks between S. Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Mozambique guests rated highly the fruitful cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union which promotes both the consolidation of the process of building the foundations of socialism in Mozambique, and the defense of the country's national independence and security.

The USSR parliamentarians confirmed the Soviet people's unvarying solidarity with the Mozambique people's struggle to defend their revolutionary gains.

In examining international problems the deputies of the two countries expressed deep concern at the aggravation of the international situation through the fault of U.S.-led imperialism. They endorsed the urgent need to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to limit the arms race. The Mozambique guests rated highly the constructive contribution by the Soviet Union and L.I. Brezhnev personally to the cause of the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen international security.

Touching on the situation in southern Africa, the deputies of both countries resolutely denounced the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against Mozambique, Angola and the other "frontline" states.

They advocated the immediate granting of independence to the people of Namibia on the basis of the totality of the UN decisions on this question, and with UN participation, confirming their unvarying support for the South-West African People's Organization -- the sole and genuine representative of the Namibian people -- and their full solidarity with the struggle of the South African people headed by the African National Congress for the elimination of racism and apartheid.

The Soviet and Mozambique parliamentarians denounced the existence of imperialism's military bases in the Indian Ocean, and confirmed their firm position to defend the idea of the region's demilitarization. They also advocated the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace. They stressed the need to fulfill the UN General Assembly resolution on holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983.

The delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly expressed heartfelt thanks to the USSR Supreme Soviet for its warm and hospitable reception.

On behalf of the Mozambique People's Assembly, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has been invited to pay an official friendly visit to Mozambique.

KUTAKHOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE AIR FORCE COMMANDER

PM031409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under general heading: "On Official Visits"]

[Text] On 25 October Maj Gen J.A. Mpfumo, commander of the Mozambique Air Force and Air Defense, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister.

On 26 October Maj Gen J.A. Mpfumo, commander of the Mozambique Air Force and Air Defense, called on Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister.

A warm and friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest was held between Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Maj Gen J.A. Mpfumo.

That same day the guest from Mozambique laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO CONGO

Joint Communique

PM031139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Relations"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Oct (TASS) -- D. Sassou-Nguessou, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, received the CPSU Delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, which was here under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT.

In the joint communique on the results of the visit signed here, the two sides expressed deep concern at the exacerbation of the world situation, the stepping up of the arms race and the increase in the threat of nuclear war. They noted that the main source of the increase in tension is the course pursued by international imperialism.

The CPSU and the PCT, the document points out, condemn imperialism's subversive actions all over the world and again state their full support for the liberation struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples defending their right to dignity and national sovereignty.

During the exchange of opinions that was held, the Soviet side briefed the PCT leadership on the CPSU's activity to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the efforts of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to implement the peace program for the eighties and the new soviet peace initiatives that go to develop its propositions.

The Congolese side briefed the Soviet delegation on the PCT's activity to fulfill the decisions of the third extraordinary party congress, and also the first 5-year Economic Development Plan (1982-1986).

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

Delegation Returns

PM031141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, returned to Moscow 30 October after visiting the People's Republic of the Congo under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party.

COMMENTARY ON ZIMBABWE UN SECURITY COUNCIL POST

LD301224 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Gennadiy Katin commentary]

[Text] Zimbabwe has been elected to the UN Security Council, which shows how effective its policies are. Zimbabwe attained its independence only in April 1980, and at that time stated very clearly its opposition to the imperialist policies pursued by foreigners. Zimbabwe pursues independent policies.

Zimbabwe actively participates in African unity projects, including policies which would lead to the elimination of imperialism and colonialism in Africa. Zimbabwe regards the Pretoria regime as the one single threat to peace and security; It would also like to see economic sanctions employed against South Africa.

Zimbabwe gives support to the Namibians under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization]. When Mr Sam Nujoma paid a visit to Zimbabwe, he was given 250,000 Zimbabwe dollars as help in the struggle. The people of Namibia are in the depth of the struggle to remove foreign domination in their country. The UN Security Council has called for a settlement leading to independence and freedom for Namibia.

Zimbabwe criticizes the policies pursued by Washington and Pretoria of harassing independent countries in southern Africa.

During the recent visit to Harare by President Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, urged the creation of a single African command as a way of solving some of Africa's military problems.

The foreign policy of Zimbabwe is to unite with all peace-loving countries and socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and Zimbabwe see eye to eye on a number of issues, such as the maintainance of world peace and the elimination of imperialism and racism.

At the moment, imperialist countries are behind conflicts and conflagration.

Zimbabwe is doing everything in its power to preserve world peace to maintain the independence of all countries.

Zimbabwe seeks to create economic equilibrium among its citizens and indeed, among all the people of the world.

There is no doubt the election of Zimbabwe as a member of the Security Council points to the general approval of its policies the world over.

PAPER RIDICULES S. AFRICAN SOVIET THREAT STORY

PM0211109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Rejoinder: "Hoary Old Lie"]

[Text] Who does not know the expression "hoary old tale" ["anekdog s borodoy"]? It is used when people want to indicate the obviously ancient origin of a story. To all appearances, this expression could change to "hoary old lie" -- to be applied to some fabrications to which the West resorts so eagerly. A graphic example of a lie of this kind was recently demonstrated in the racist Republic of South Africa.

Everything proceeded like a well rehearsed show, and it is perfectly possible that everything had indeed been rehearsed. The first to come on stage was the infamous Admiral du Plessis, known in the apartheid state's top circles as "a specialist on international questions." "The Republic of South Africa is the Soviets' next target!", he told the astonished man in the street. The anti-Soviet delirium of the politico in admiral's uniform was immediately taken up by the capital's PRETORIA NEWS.

The next to speak was General Malan, the defense minister himself. He uttered a monologue on the same theme: "The situation has become difficult for the country because the Reds' intrigues in the region have been activated, and the Republic of South Africa is a specific target of the Soviet Union." The Minister's revelations were conveyed to the population by the press, radio and television.

There's no denying that this method is far from new. It has the same old "whiskers." After all, intimidating people with the mythical "Soviet threat" is probably as old as the land of the soviets itself. This lie's "whiskers" can be measured in kilometers. Obviously that is why the anti-Soviets are clutching at it like a drowning man at a straw.

Nor have the Pretoria rulers scorned to clutch at this "straw." Of course, it was no accident that they needed this lie about the "Reds' intrigues" in southern Africa. Everyone knows that the South African military regularly launches armed attacks against Angola, and for over a year now has been occupying the southern regions of that sovereign state; that South African aircraft violate Mozambique's air space, firing on its civilian settlements; and that gangs of counterrevolutionary rabble trained in the Republic of South Africa are sent into neighboring independent countries.

Thus it is precisely the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa's racist ringleaders which serves as the source of tension in southern Africa. And in seeking to cover their tracks they are resorting to a "hoary old lie." Citing the existence of some "Soviet threat," they speak of the "need" to arm themselves. There is no doubt that the Pretoria authorities need the atmosphere of militarist psychosis and anti-Soviet hysteria articially created in the Republic of South Africa in order to continue increasing military expenditure, which already swallows up over 20 percent of the state budget, and to step up repression and intensify acts of armed provocation against neighboring countries.

In addition, the Republic of South Africa is being incited by its transatlantic patrons, who themselves very eagerly make use of "hoary old lies" to camouflage their aggressive aspirations and global claims.

ARGENTINE CP LEADER ON LATIN AMERICAN AUTONOMY

PY030218 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 1 Nov 82

[From the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Text] The newspaper PRAVDA has published a letter from Argentina by Oscar Arevalo, one of the leaders of the Argentine Communist Party.

The letter refers to the consequences of the war over the Malvinas -- Falklands. It especially points out that the war over the Malvinas has seriously damaged the United States' prestige. Arevalo states that this country, which has always appeared as guarantor of the Western Hemisphere countries' security, has betrayed Argentina.

The letter points out that the United States did not fulfill its contractual commitments as an ally and, moreover, was the main accomplice of the English aggression against Argentina. It then states that Washington supplied arms to London in addition to granting diplomatic support.

Arevalo points out that the time has come for the Latin American countries to refuse U.S. military cooperation and subordination and to jointly draw up an independent policy which envisages the establishment of democracy, social development and peace.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON EL SALVADOR DEATHS VIEWED

PM030943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "They Have Found Something With Which To Intimidate Them"]

[Text] A recent issue THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "The Salvadoran military are alarmed that their authorities' refusal to bring to court the case of the murder in that country of two Americans and one local official may jeopardize U.S. military aid to El Salvador."

The prospect of being deprived of aid could indeed cause confusion in the ranks of the Salvadoran "gorillas" whom the Pentagon has essentially been maintaining. But it seems to us that the U.S. newspaper is laying it on thick. The generals in San Salvador would scarcely countenance such an idea. Instead, they are arguing as follows: Is it worthwhile to Washington to make a fuss over three men if thousands of civilians are being murdered with impunity in the country? They are convinced that President R. Reagan's administration will put a stop to the scandal again and that they, the generals, will obtain dollars and weapons yet again.

Washington's "concern" over the three murder victims attests to its hypocrisy: While displaying feigned anger over the three victims of the Salvadoran military they are closing their eyes to the mass reprisals against civilians in that country. Not only closing their eyes, but also placing weapons in the murderers' hands.

GORBACHEV, DEMICHEV ADDRESS PARTY STUDY COURSE

LD032258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Studies for those in charge of scientific departments at educational establishments under the central committees of union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms have ended at the Institute for the Enhancement of the Qualifications of Leading Party and Administrative Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. For a month they studied topical issues concerning the theory and practice of communist construction, the economic policy and international activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, and ideological work.

Those attending the course were addressed by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other comrades.

PRAVDA SEES FLAWS IN VASKHNIL RESEARCH WORK

PM031631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by S. Vologzhanin, control executive at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and N. Karev, adviser to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, under the rubric "Effective Utilization of Scientific Potential": "Are Developments Being Shelved?"]

[Text] Our agricultural production is firmly oriented toward the intensive path of development. Difficult tasks arise along this path. Ministries' and departments' institutes of mechanization and electrification of agriculture are called upon to make a considerable contribution to their resolution. They are responsible first and foremost for successes in the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural operations.

Within the VASKHNIL [V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] system alone, 10 scientific research institues with 5 subsidiaries are involved in mechanization and electrification. They have at their disposal design bureaus, experimental production facilities and experimental farms. In all they employ more than 14,000 people, including some 2,000 scientific employees, half of whom have academic degrees.

How is such significant potential exploited, and what return does it yield?

There is every reason to assert that these institutes' collectives have little influence on technical policy in creating facilities for mechanizing and electrifying agriculture and are not sufficiently oriented toward the quest for fundamentally new solutions. The agricultural and animal science specifications issued by VASKHNIL institutes often fail to orient sector institutes and design bureaus under machine building ministries toward a significant improvement in the standard of agricultural machinery and the creation of sets of machines to ensure the all-round mechanization of technological processes. The unsatisfactory quality of many specifications is, moreover, discovered only when resources have already been spent on design, the manufacture of samples and often the preparation of mass production of the new machinery. Here are some examples:

The elaboration of agricultural and animal science specifications for sets of machines and equipment for the production of pelleted fodder began nearly 20 years ago. Machine building workers carried out experimental and design work, spending nearly R5 million, and capabilities for the production of 800 units a year were created at the Leningrad Kompleks Association. But the units found no application.

On the proposal of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture, design organizations of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production carried out the modernization and automation of the Tandem and Yelochka types of milking machines. Capacities were created for the production of 7,000 such machines a year. But because of the lack of orders, their production has been severely curtailed.

What about the recommendations to introduce into fodder production haylage towers and machinery for loading and unloading them? A total of 4,100 such towers were manufactured at a cost of R50.000 each. More than half the towers installed are not being used, because the equipment does not work properly. The low standard and quality of the scientists' recommendations cost a pretty penny....

It is alarming that a whole series of institutes are basically marking time, wasting their time and resources on trivia. For instance, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture is working extremely slowly and superficially on the development of comprehensive technology for the harvesting of grain crops involving the collection of the nongrain part of the crop and its utilization for fodder purposes. Here research connected with creating moving components for highly productive grain harvesting combines and specialized agricultural transport has been prolonged.

What about electrification? The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture has failed to cope with the resolution of many of the tasks entrusted to it. Scientific forecasts of the prospects for rural electrification are not made. Recommendations are not issued on such important problems as tightening up schedules for power loading and ways of supplying electricity for rural inhabitants' daily needs and for personal subsidiary plots. Much of the work done is notable for its low scientific and technical standard. Research on the creation of electric motors, for instance, is based on concepts 15 years out of date. Modern research methods are not used, and there is a shortage of experimental equipment and testing units.

Comments spring to mind about the scientific bankruptcy of a number of institutes when we look at the fruits of their efforts to resolve the problem of utilizing dung from livestock complexes. Substantial sums have been spent on research and experimental design work. More than 40 inventor's certificates have been issued. But there are still no effective technologies or means for mechanizing the collection and processing of dung for utilization, and the pollution of water sources and fields increases all the while.

There is a similar situation in a number of other spheres. A significant proportion of models of machines and equipment are created on the basis of traditional technological methods without the possibility of radical improvement. For many years VASKHNIL institutes have failed to account for a single fundamentally new development which could result in the sale of lisences. Scientists cannot shrug off responsibility for the fact that, according to the assessment of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Scientific and Technical Commission, more than half the machines manufactured by the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and 40 percent of models of equipment produced by the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production lag behind the best models at home and abroad in terms of productivity, metal consumption, operator working conditions and the reliability of subassemblies.

In every 5-year plan period considerable resources are spent on the creation of systems of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and livestock raising. But every time, insufficient scientific justification emerges. This was the case with the system of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and livestock raising proposed by academic institutes for the 10th 5-Year Plan. The standardization of machines is not carried out resolutely enough. Different machines with no basic distinctions between them are proposed for the same purposes. Little use is made of interchangeable attachments which make it possible to combine several technological operations.

Scientific organizations in this sphere do not exert the proper influence on labor productivity growth in agriculture or the rate or reducing the labor-intensiveness of the basic types of agriculture products. A large proportion of the manual operations in livestock raising are largely due to the lack of effective developments.

The situation is exacerbated by the fact that many institutes allow gross violations of plan and executive discipline and distortions of state accountability. The Siberian Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture underfulfilled its plan by R200,000 in 1981, but appeared fully up to date in its reports. In the same year the institute reported the completion of 16 topics at a cost of R237,000, yet it had not even embarked on them. Figures were exaggerated by over R400,000. The Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture of the USSR southern zone reported back in 1980 on the commissioning of an experimental plant for the production of protein concentrates from green plants, but the plant has not yet been handed over, and the installation of individual assemblies, the checking out of technologies and so forth are still in progress.

Virtually no research is carried out into the use of renewable and nontraditional energy sources. In the last 5-year plan scientific subunits specializing in the sphere of wind energy, the extraction of fuel gases from agriculture waste and electrical technology were abolished. Their existing scientific achievements were shelved.

As we can see, leaders of the VASKHNIL institutes of mechanization and electrification of agriculture have failed to concentrate manpower and resources in the key directions. Measures are not adopted to ensure a significant improvement in labor productivity in the sphere of scientific research, a reduction in the time taken to turn ideas into metal and an increase in the efficiency of developments. But to create the appearance of success the leaders of individual institutes include in their reports exaggerated sums for the economic effect of the introduction of their results. For the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture, in 1980 and 1981, these sums are unjustifiably increased by R12 million. As a result of this juggling, according to the institute's reports, economic effectiveness exceeded R4 for every ruble spent, while in reality it was less than 40 kopeks per ruble over the 2 years. A striking discrepancy, as can be seen.

Moreover people in these scientific organizations do not burden themselves with concern about the careful expenditure of resources and permit excessive staffing levels and violations in work payment. At the Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture of the USSR southern zone, with a work force of less than 300 people, there are 4 deputy directors, although provision is made for only 1. Posts of deputy chiefs have been introduced without justification in 17 laboratories of the all-union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture. Here there is less than one ordinary employee for every leader and senior specialist.

In the VASKHNIL system insufficient attention is devoted to increasing the organizing and mobilizing role of the plan. Contrary to the procedure laid down by director organs, there is no unified planning incorporating all stages of operations -- from research to the utilization of results in production. Material and manpower resources are not infrequently scattered to resolve individual tasks.

The practical introduction of new scientific ideas is just as important a task as their elaboration today, yet the utilization of the fruits of research is basically not planned in institutes and regional departments. As a rule, introduction into practice amounts to the creation of individual models of machinery by the scientific organizations themselves, only in rare cases are the machines and equipment designed produced in series production. Thus of 112 types of machines, devices and nonstandard equipment created by the All-Union Institute for the Mechanization of Livestock Raising the decision to organize production has been taken for only 5 of them, while mass production has been organized for only 2.

It appears that even the VASKHNIL Presidium is accustomed to a situation whereby many scientific and technical developments on which considerable resources have been spent remain unfinished and do not get as far as utilization in practice. No sharp assessment of instances of the disruption of plan targets or poor work efficiency by scientific institutions can be heard.

The reader may ask: Whose efforts go to renewing and supplementing the machinery delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes? The credit for this belongs above all to a large group of scientific research institutes and design bureaus under the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Goskomselkhoztekhnika. These departments have 23 scientific research institutes and design bureaus with skilled cadres. It is the latter who, properly speaking, develop new models of machinery for agricultural production to the best of their ability. As for the VASKHNIL scientific research institutes for the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, they frequently only register the appearance of new models of machinery and, strange as it may seem, in a number of cases, on this basis alone credit a significant production of the economic effect to their own account. For instance, according to a former scientific employee of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture, "on the leadership" instructions workers at this institute are obliged, at the end of the year, to go round agricultural machine building plants with hands outstretched and ask for certificates of their fictitious share of participation to the tune of between 3 and 10 percent -- however much they can get."

The thought springs to mind: Is the existence of the VASKHNIL institutes of mechanization and electrification of agriculture in their present form justified, when their developments are ineffective and in any case are mainly left on the shelf?

In our view it is necessary to review the network of scientific instructions carrying out work in this sphere which has grown up over many years. This will help to close the channels through which considerable resources flow without any return.

At present the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, having keenly discussed the state of affairs in the VASKHNIL scientific research institutes of mechanization and electrification, is adopting a series of measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings, increasing the effectiveness of developments and introducing their results into agricultural production. Other ministries and departments which are called upon to ensure technical progress in agriculture must also make a more tangible contribution to the resolution of these tasks. This is a matter of honor for scientists, designers and engineers, whose creative thought and staunch labor will form a weighty contribution to the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON 29 OCT TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM

PM031041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To New Heights"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 29 Oct -- How to best organize work on intensifying agricultural production and to find and commission additional reserves for resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's guidelines was the topic discussed at the Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum held today.

Competing to fulfill the jubilee year pledges, the report by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and the speeches pointed out, the republic's working people are struggling to strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising and increase grain production under complex weather conditions. Progress has been ensured on irrigated land above all. Procurements of hay, alfalfa, silage and coarse fodder have increased.

At the same time, the plenum pointed out, fuller use must be made of the potential afforded by irrigated land, the material and technical base of livestock raising and fodder production strengthened still further and more active steps taken to place these sectors on an industrial footing.

It was emphasized that in order to resolve these tasks it is necessary to enhance the organizational role of raykom agricultural sections and the professional efficiency and initiative of party committees in decisive sectors of agricultural production.

The plenum participants defined specific ways to eliminate shortcomings, successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and ensure the further intensive development of the republic's agriculture.

DETAILS OF KIRGHIZ CP PLENUM REPORTED

PM021501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Light of the Party's Demands"]

[Text] Frunze, 26 Oct -- Kirghiz field workers and livestock raisers are working persistently to implement the country's Food Program. Despite the complex weather conditions, a good harvest of grain crops has been obtained. More wool, meat and milk have been produced than last year.

Today's Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks in increasing production of grain, fodder and livestock products in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations.

The report by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, and the speeches pointed out that the level of development of agriculture in the republic makes it possible to ensure the consistent intensification of all its sectors. Kirghiz has taken one of the first places in the country in terms of the yield of soybeans, corn and cereals on irrigated land, as well as the production of wool and mutton per 100 hectares of land. In this 5-year plan the republic will be a major supplier of seed material for the country's fodder fields. Developing alfalfa seed growing at an accelerated pace, Kirghiz arable farmers will sell more than 2,500 tons of high-quality seeds already next year.

Farms' contributions to further increasing food resources, it was emphasized at the plenum, are still far from being of equal worth. A number of farms make irrational use of irrigation water, fertilizers and equipment, show little concern for improving mountain arable land and pastures and are slow to introduce industrial sheep-raising methods. The plenum participants outlined specific ways to eliminate shortcomings and accelerate the development of the agroindustrial complex.

MOLDAVIA'S GROSSU SPEAKS AT 26 OCT CP PLENUM

PM021247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Light of the Party's Demands"]

[Text] Kishinev, 26 Oct -- Considerable work has been done in Moldavia to intensify grain production. Zonal and internal farm specialization has on the whole been completed, seed growing is being improved, and industrial technologies have enjoyed extensive application. Farmers in a number of rayons are already obtaining 37-42 quintals of grain per hectare from the entire crop area.

These facts were cited today at a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the republic party's organization's tasks in further increasing grain production and strengthening the fodder base of livestock raising in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations.

The keynote speaker -- S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee -- and other speakers pointed out that in accordance with the country's Food Program Moldavia is to produce 3.6-3.8 million tons of grain in the 11th 5-Year Plan and reach the level of 3.9-4.0 million tons in the 12th plan. This is a complex and, at the same time, a realistic task. It is necessary to organize the matter so that there is not a single rayon, farm or team in the republic which does not fulfill its adopted plans and pledges, speakers emphasized.

Interfarm mechanization and electrification associations, which now fulfill 87 percent of mechanized work in the kolkhoz sector, are called upon to play a special role in further developing grain farming and fodder production. Party organizations, it was pointed out at the plenum, must ensure strict control, enhance cadres' responsibility for realizing plans and pledges and for achieving high end results and ensure the introduction of industrial methods of grain farming and fodder production everywhere.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES ARMENIAN CP PLENUM 6 OCT

GF280500 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 2, 3

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee at the party plenum in Yerevan on 6 October]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the Soviet people accepted with deep satisfaction the May CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions regarding the USSR Food Program and the ways and means for its verification.

The Armenian Communist Party plenum in June, the party organizations of the republic and the working collectives studied the results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and decided on our concrete tasks regarding the Food Problem.

The republic's main task regarding the Food Program is to constantly increase the amount of animal fodder, and improve efforts to supply meat and dairy products to the republic's population.

The issues of increasing grain and fodder production and their productive usage are very important in the solution of the Food Problem.

The Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee office is reviewing the mentioned issues and once again calls on the party, soviet, and agricultural bodies, the basic party organizations, and the directors and experts of farms to concentrate on the solution of the key problems of grain production, the elimination of mistakes and failures, the increase in productivity of the means assigned to these branches and the further mobilization of the workers for the successful completion of the 5-year plan.

During recent years certain work has been done by us to increase the production and storage of grain. In 1981, the gross grain crop reached 319,200 tons which is 23,700 tons over the 1975 figure. This increase occurred due to the expansion of grain fields aimed at increasing grain production.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan, the average grain yield compared to the 9th 5-Year Plan period increased by 2.6 centners per hectare and reached 18.2 centners per hectare. In 1981 it reached 22.1 centners.

Despite this improvement we still must say that there are many unsolved problems and mistakes in grain production. We must confess that grain production in some rayons, collective and state farms is being neglected and the technology of grain cultivation is being rudely violated.

During 1982, the Hovuni collective farm in Akhuryan produced 64 centners of grain per hectare, Hazik sovkhoz produced 51.2 centners, Kamo collective farm 41 centners, Pokr Vedu collective farm in Ararat Rayon 64.7 centners, amberdi collective farm in Echmiadzin 64 centners, Araks collective farm 55 centners, Norakert Sovkhoz in Vartenis Rayon 43 centners, Metz Mazra collective farm 42 centners, Zoragab collective farm in Any rayon 40.1 centners.

As you see there are farms in the republic that are producing over 45 centners of grain.

However, as it was noted during the May plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, we have the wrong attitude toward grain production -- similar to the attitude we had toward agriculture development in the recent past -- by thinking that our grain fields are small and not much can be gotten out of them. This is wrong and harmful.

We must change our basic attitude toward grain production.

1. It must never be forgotten that the grain fields form one-third of the republic's arable land. We have no right to use that land unproductively given the land shortage in the republic.

2. By acquiring valuable agricultural land, introducing the results of scientific experiments and intensifying the grain production, the grain yield of the republic's fields can increase to 30-35 centners per hectare and the gross grain crop yield can reach 450,000-500,000 tons.

The practice of the country's progressive economies has shown the productivity of the planning of the production results in order to achieve a high and stable crop. Soil conditions, the possibilities of various plant types and the existing material and working resources are being more fully taken into consideration in the technological plans of brigades and firms. The implementation of this progressive method results in a 25-30 percent production increase.

It is strange that this method, which does not need extra capital, is not being introduced in our republic. This is hindering the full utilization of the potentiality of intensive grain production, resulting in the low grain output.

The Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific research institutes, the party raykoms, and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must introduce a planning method for increased crop yields in all the republic's economies.

The experiences of the past years have shown that the autumn grain crop is basically harmed by the postponement of sowing because the root systems of the plants do not develop well and are not cultivated as a normal winter food provision. Due to this, out of the approximately 95,000 hectares allocated for autumn grain, between 10,000 and 20,000 hectares are being blasted every year, and sometimes the figure reaches 20,000 to 25,000 hectares.

Due to the sowing delay we are producing 5 to 6 centners less grain per hectare. All this leads to great loss of grain and great financial and labor expenses for resowing. This can be eliminated and it must be stopped. For that we do not need expenditure but only organization and high state and technological orderliness.

The grain sowing must be carried out at the best agrotechnical time according to the soil conditions of every zone and rayon.

The plenum today once again demands from the party raykoms, rayon executive committees, party organizations, agricultural ministries and farm directors that all grain fields be sowed with high production and first class seeds.

The grain fields are in great need of land cultivation. Thus, a land cultivation system, presowing cultivation and winter plowing play a basic role in increasing the grain yield.

If this work is done improperly, the desired results will not be achieved even if seed varieties, mineral fertilizers and irrigation have been used.

This truth is known to everyone. Why is this work being carried out at the lowest standards in many rayons of the republic? The depth of the land is not being maintained, the winter plowing is being delayed, and plowing is being done without fertilizers.

All these are the consequences of lack of responsibility and control by the directors and experts of the administration.

It is time to put an end to this situation. Every deviation and the smallest mistakes affect the final result.

Not one hectare of land must be sowed without proper cultivation. Every hectare must be fertilized and yield the maximum crop.

This work must be constantly controlled. The people's controllers have much to do in this regard.

Comrades, the use of fertilizers, particularly the productive use of mineral fertilizers, has great significance in the work of increasing grain production and reducing grain production expenses. Crops can be increased by more than five centners for each centner of fertilizer used.

Certain work has been done in the republic in this regard in recent years. However, not enough attention is being given to the utilization of fertilizers.

There are great mistakes in the organization work of fertilizer utilization and agrochemical services to collective and state farms, which is resulting in low grain production.

In many sectors the normal crop increase is not being achieved, despite the increase in the supply of fertilizers. We talked about this during the Central Committee's June plenum.

In Gugark, Shamshadin, Amasiya, Yekhegnadzor, Megri, Gukasyan, Mardun and various other rayons, 2.5 to 3 times less fertilizer per hectare is being used in grain fields. The laws for transporting and storing mineral fertilizers are being violated.

In many collective farms of the republic there is great loss and waste of fertilizers.

The utilization of organic fertilizers for grain fields is extremely insufficient and in many areas they are not being used at all.

In our plenums the Ministry of Agriculture was criticized for the bad organization of the storage and utilization of organic fertilizers. Up to 40 to 45 percent of this precious fertilizer is being poorly used in the republic. More than 2 to 2.5 million tons of organic fertilizer is being allocated every year to yield a large crop, reestablish land fertility and fight land erosion.

The Central Committee has taken measures to increase the supply of mineral fertilizers to the grain fields.

The Ministries of Agriculture, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Food Industry, the State Committee for the Forestry Industry, the party raykoms, and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies of the rayons, must take concrete measures to fulfill the technology and norms of mineral and organic fertilizers and greatly increase productivity on the basis of elevating the mechanization standard of that work.

It is time for the Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies to define the order of supplying mineral fertilizers to the industries on the basis of securing the crop.

The implementation of chemical and biological methods to fight pests, diseases and lack of cleanliness in the fields is one of the important conditions for achieving high grain yield.

The losses resulting from weeds, pests and diseases make up 12 to 15 percent of the possible crop. Every ruble spent to fight disease means 5 to 6 rubles of pure revenue. This conspicuous truth is being neglected.

During 1981 the agricultural land treated with herbicides decreased by 7,000 hectares from 1980. This is an outright scandal.

The struggle against weeds, grain field pests and diseases in the majority of industries is a sham. Rarely do you see a clean grain field. This means that instead of grain we are growing weeds.

Not one hectare of grain field must remain untreated with herbicides. The Ministry of Agriculture and its services must pay particular attention to this issue.

Comrades, the increase in grain production greatly depends on the standard of the development of seed breeding and variety selection. The highly productive varieties suited to local conditions are enduring the disadvantageous conditions and resulting in a stable crop.

During recent years the Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific research institutes and the local agricultural bodies have carried out certain work to improve the grain seed breeding.

In many areas the low yield varieties have been replaced by new, highly productive varieties.

However, there are basic mistakes being made in the breeding of grain seeds. A number of areas are not carrying out the plan to produce high quality seed varieties for sale to the government. The means for specialization and centralization of seed production are being implemented very slowly. The organization of the seed breeding sectors is inadequate and the supply of necessary equipment and means to them is insufficient. Seed cultivation and conservation is not being verified on a timely basis due to the insufficient technological base of seed breeding.

All this is resulting in low crop yield. The lag in the development of seed breeding and selection of varieties is because the Haysortsermart specialized union of the Agricultural Ministry, the soviet and agricultural bodies of a number of rayons, the directors and experts of the seed breeding sectors are not adequately administering that important field.

The Council of Ministers of the republic must take measures to radically improve the seed breeding and selection work in order to accelerate the development of highly productive varieties of seeds and their introduction into production and supply sufficient quantities to the sectors.

Under the conditions of our republic, wheat, pea, and soya play a great role in solving the problem of grain forage.

The experiments of the foremost economies in the Transcaucasus show the advantages of wheat cultivation on the basis of industrial technology, which allows the production of between 100 to 110 centners of wheat grain per hectare.

In recent years rye, chick peas and lentils have started to gradually disappear. One reason for this is the low crop yield, the difficulties encountered in their cultivation, and the low government purchasing prices. The other reason is the irresponsible attitude of our agricultural bodies.

Unfortunately, not only the production laborers, but also the republic's scientists, have stopped engaging in the production of these agricultural products.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministries of Agriculture and Procurement, the party raykoms and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies of the rayons, taking into consideration the local conditions of every rayon and economic sector, must reestablish the cultivation of valuable, traditional and rare products.

They must take measures to improve their seed breeding, agrotechnics, the processes of recultivation and technology in order to satisfy the republic's population's demand in that regard in the coming years. The Council of Ministers must take particular control over this work.

Comrades, the cultivation of grain on a timely basis and without loss, its transportation, recultivation, maintenance and utilization are also equally important.

Certain changes in this regard have been made in our republic. Means to eliminate crop losses have been established and are gradually being introduced. However, the agricultural ministries and administrations, a number of party raykoms and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and many economic sectors have not succeeded in improving the organization of that work.

Our mistake is the unjustifiable postponement of the cultivation time of the grain fields.

The collective and state farms of the republic, which are well supplied with up-to-date and strong combines, are concluding the grain cultivation work at exactly the same time they did 25 to 30 years ago, when agricultural work was done by hand. This is resulting in great grain crop losses.

When grain cultivation is delayed for 1 day 0.5 to 3 centners per hectare is lost. A delay of 3 days results in 2 to 6 centners lost per hectare and after 10 days 3 to 10 centners per hectare are lost.

This is where our reserves are hidden. The time factor is important in achieving a high crop yield. However, this is not considered everywhere and measures are not taken to eliminate the unjustifiable losses.

Let us take the Abaranskiv Rayon. There are 2,300 hectares of grain field in that rayon and 31 combines. Accounts have shown that the crop can be cultivated there in 10 to 12 days. However, that work is taking from 45 to 50 days. Therefore, it is not surprising that the average grain yield of the rayon during the 10th 5-Year Plan has been 11.6 centners. Do the leaders of the sectors and rayons have the right to allow such huge losses? Why is the party raykom accepting this?

Similar situations exist in various other republic rayons.

There are lots of mistakes in the organization of crop cultivation by combines. Usually the combines are not in appropriate condition and their quality in crop cultivation and gleaning is not being checked.

Lots of grain is also being lost during transport from combines to the barns. Most of the barns are bare-floored. There are no separate storage centers in the economic sectors and the grain is being left out in the open for long periods of time. As a result, there are weight and quality losses.

It is time to put an end to such administrative inadequacies. Each proof of grain loss must be closely studied and the guilty parties must be strictly made to carry out their responsibilities.

It is necessary to initiate an important move to fully cultivate and protect the crop. As you see, comrades, there are serious mistakes in the republic's grain economy. They are basically organizational and technological mistakes, and as a result of them, we are receiving half of the required crop yield.

In 1981, we cultivated 825,000 tons of fodder, which certainly is good. The Central Committee's June plenum confirmed the correct course for fodder production development.

In light of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, today we once again want to outline the necessity of providing the livestock with a sufficient quantity of high quality of fodder.

The fact is that, despite the fact that fodder production volume was on target in 1981, the demand for fodder was fulfilled by 85.6 percent. Of the economic sectors, 36.8 percent produced 5 to 10 centners per head.

On the other hand, despite the fact that in the winter of 1981-82 a total of 53.5 percent more fodder was used than in the previous winter, the milk production increased by 2.8 percent in the collective and state farms, the average milk yield of the cows increased by 3.1 percent and the meat production increased by 6.3 percent.

Thus, we did not get the right compensation for the amount of fodder used. The fodder cultivated with difficulty and at great cost did not yield results.

Means must be established in all rayons and economic sectors to increase the fodder yield and the productivity of the fodder varieties.

The experiments of many republic economic sectors have shown that even in the most disadvantageous seasonal conditions, if the agrotechnical means of fodder production increase are implemented, it is possible to get between 4,500 and 5,000 fodder units per hectare.

Accounts show that due to the lower cultivation of those [irrigable] fields, we are losing from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of fodder.

The reasons for the low fodder yield in the republic are the slow and unexpanded implementation of high yield varieties, incomplete sowing structure, insufficient use of fertilizers, violation of cultivation technology, nonverification of irrigation plans, the absence of set plan and the irresponsible attitude of the leaders and specialists of economic sectors.

Fodder cultivation must be controlled everywhere. All the necessary means must be established to achieve a high crop yield from the fields allocated for that purpose. As was said about the grain fields, here also, it is necessary to set crop goals and speed up the implementation of the advanced technology for fodder cultivation.

The raykoms of the party, the rayon executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, the soviet and agricultural bodies and the leaders and specialists in economic sectors must take all measures to secure 2,500 to 3,000 fodder units per hectare and 5,000 to 7,000 fodder units per hectare of irrigable land.

It is not possible to forget that today the land allocated for fodder production is 55 percent of the total agricultural field.

We must develop agricultural land in a way that will be advantageous for greatly increasing coarse and succulent fodder production to fully meet the demands of the animals. The Ministry of Agriculture, its local bodies, and the leaders and specialists of the economic sectors must establish practical means so that next year each rayon and economic sector will have scientifically developed fodder fields with varieties of high yield fodder.

During the execution of that work it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the basis for increasing the quality and productiveness of fodder is to increase its albumin content. We have proof that today's fodder unit does not contain more than 60 to 70 grams of digestible protein, while it should contain a minimum of 110 to 115 grams of protein. This is resulting in the unproductive use of fodder. With the current fodder production quantity, if the quality reached a good level, it would be possible to increase livestock production by 30 to 35 percent. Think carefully about these figures, my friends.

The May 1981 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee decided to expand the clover fields to between 35,000 and 40,000 hectares and the melilot fields to between 145,000 and 150,000 hectares. Why did we propose such a thing? First of all because clover and melilot are indispensible in the elimination of albumin deficiency. Under normal agrotechnical and crop yield conditions it is possible to obtain two tons of albumin from one hectare of clover. Second, the expansion of perennial grass fields increases the quantity of nitrogen in the soil.

The factor hindering the expansion of perennial grass fields particularly clover fields, is the absence of seeds. The seed culture of that sector has been neglected. The proof of this is that in 1981 the crop yield of melilot seed in the republic was 3.9 centners per hectare, while the clover yield was 2.7 centners. Is it possible to expand the perennial grass fields with such a seed culture? Indeed not.

Comrades, the experiences of the past years have shown that an increase in livestock production is not possible without sufficient succulent fodder. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period great work has been done in the republic to increase succulent fodder production. Compared to the 9th 5-Year Plan period the accumulation increased by 500,000 tons, and fodder roots increased by 105,000 tons. However, today we also have proof that the variety in succulent fodder is lacking.

Wheat and fodder roots are important reserves for the increase of succulent fodder production

The work of the Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific research institutes and local agricultural bodies to introduce high yield wheat hybrids and intensify wheat breeding is not sufficient. The average yield of wheat per hectare does not exceed 170 to 185 centners.

This occurs when more than 18,000 hectares of arable land is being allocated for wheat agriculture.

The average wheat yield from the arable land is 32 to 36 centners of fodder, or 2.5 to 3 times less that the potential of the land.

We must establish wheat agriculture on an industrialized basis, introduce new high yield varieties and radically improve the agrotechnology. This will allow the production of 600,000 to 800,000 (?tons) of wheat silage from that land annually, and will greatly assist in increasing livestock production. We must solve that problem without any delay. We have all the means for that.

Concerning the fodder roots, it must be noted that here also there are big reserves and means that are not being utilized. Although a certain increase in fodder root production has occurred, the pace of the crop yield is not increasing quickly.

The economic sector leaders in Sevan, Azizbekov, Mardun, Yekhegnatzor, Koris, Talin, Ani and various other rayons have not taken measures in accordance with the Armenian Communist Party April 1980 and June 1981 plenum resolutions. They are continuing to neglect the role of beetroot fodder in the work of providing the animals with succulent fodder.

In the field of fodder root agriculture a rich experiment has been done in Stepanavan and Galinino Rayons, where they are systematically obtaining 400 to 700 centners of beetroot fodder per hectare. Moreover, in prominent economic sectors up to 1,200 centners of beetroot fodder is being produced.

The Agricultural Ministry of the republic must, on the basis of the mentioned economic sectors, establish a governmental school for beetroot fodder workers and largely implement the experiment of the prominent economic sectors. We consider the issue of securing 300,000 to 350,000 tons of fodder root production by the republic's collective and state farms to be realistic. We have all the means to verify this. As long as we have not achieved this aim it is not possible to talk seriously about high milk yield.

Comrades, the general increase of succulent fodder production and its storage primarily requires its protection without losses. In recent years, with the efforts by construction and leading organizations of the republic's economic sectors, a lot of work has been done to create means for the protection of the succulent fodder. That has certainly decreased the losses in succulent fodder. However, today we have proof that large fodder losses are occurring due to violations of the fodder preparation technology and the absence of corresponding capabilities.

The June 1981 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee demanded the construction of fodder storerooms in each collective and state farm. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, party raykoms, the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, the ministries of rural construction and industrial construction, and the leaders of some chief organizations and economic sectors are aborting the execution of plans regarding the construction of fodder storage centers. Our Communist daily published a sharp and justifiable criticism in that regard recently.

As was mentioned previously, we are receiving tangible livestock products of poorer quality due to the low quality of fodder and the poor preparations for livestock feeding.

An analysis by the republic's agrochemical laboratory in 1981 shows that 78.1 percent of the checked hay, 23.3 percent of the grass and 54.2 percent of the silage have been classified as third rate and unorderly.

One of the main reasons for the expensive and unproductive usage of fodder is the inadequate work of the fodder production departments and the poor organization of fodder preparation in many livestock firms.

Of the 758 economic sectors in the republic, in only 291 have fodder production departments been constructed.

According to the plan for the republic's fodder production development, the production of granulated fodder is expected to reach 15,000 tons and that of (?vitameric grass meal) to reach 30,000 tons in the next few years.

The agriculture minister, the State Committee for Rural Technology, the Ministry of Procurement, party raykoms and the executive committees of soviets of peoples deputies have failed in that important work.

The plans regarding (?vitameric grass meal) are not being fulfilled every year. On 27 September 1982, only 7,400 tons had been produced instead of the 20,000 projected in the annual plan. That is 36.9 percent of the plan. Except for Gugasyan Rayon, no rayon has fulfilled the plan.

Insufficient work is being done by the aviation sector regarding the fertilization of the prairies. Generally, the aviation sector is providing very little to the agricultural production sector. For a few years now aviators have been ordered to do something about this. However, they are not resolving this issue and are using the excuse that planes are not manufactured for such work. We must ask those comrades: How is it that in the neighboring republics the fertilization and treatment of the fields are being done with the assistance of the aviation sector?

The verification of all this work must be under the control of the Republic Council of Minister's agrotechnical complex issues committee.

Comrades, the republic's condensed fodder industry plays a great role in increasing livestock products.

The annual potential of the republic's condensed fodder enterprises has reached 720,000 tons. This is positive proof. However, there are great mistakes being made in the work of that important branch. The protein and vitamins in the most of the condensed fodder produced are unbalanced.

The standard of the condensed fodder product of the enterprises is often lower than the defined standard. The necessary variety of condensed fodder is not being provided for livestock and all kinds of poultry.

The Ministry of Procurement must initiate active means to improve the variety and quality of the condensed fodder.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the production of condensed fodder will increase by 1.4 times over the 10th 5-Year Plan period. In order to fulfill this figure it is necessary for the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Procurement to establish means, without delay, to accelerate the design and construction of Yerevan and Kafan condensed fodder factories. They must do everything in order to double the existing capabilities of the condensed fodder enterprises by 1990.

The Ministry of Agriculture must secure the development of inter-farm condensed fodder enterprises and organize forage grain recultivation in collective and state farms. Every year the economic sectors of the republic are using more than 100,000 tons of forage grain for animal feed without initial recultivation, which is resulting in great losses.

Today, our scientific research organizations have a new task. They must increase their efforts and expand their involvement in the selection of fodder cultures and in seed breeding issues and introduce them more constantly into production, which is equally important. Many of our scientific research organizations are not doing this.

The agricultural scientific research institute has already created and proposed new varieties of clover and melilot, which produce 15 to 20 percent more than previous varieties. However, their distribution is being postponed everywhere. Why doesn't this institute follow up the expansion of its created varieties as required? Shouldn't the aim of the institute's collective be the final results?

Increasing grain and fodder production in the republic and their productive use require great determination and constant work. We must increase the grain and fodder production in an organized way. That must become the work of each economic sector, each Communist and each rural worker. It must become the work of all of us.

We must all believe deeply that solving the food problem is one of our main problems, if not to say the main problem. In this work we have no right to allow carelessness, particularly irresponsible attitudes. The food problem is crucial, both tactically and strategically.

It is necessary to deeply comprehend that the acceptance of the Food Program does not eliminate the severity of the problem. The issue can only be resolved by the active work of the party organizations and all the city and village workers.

It is necessary to accelerate the pace of the cultivation of grain and other agricultural products.

According to the Central Statistics Committee figures for 27 September, 121,500 hectares of grain fields have been cultivated, which is 87.9 percent of the plan.

There is also delay in the sowing of autumn cultures, where 65 percent of the plan has been fulfilled.

Particular attention must be paid to fodder accumulation. The plan for grass reaping in the republic has been fulfilled by 93.7 percent, straw by 80.2 percent and silage by 61.9 percent. It is necessary to conclude the fodder accumulation and transport it to winter storage centers in the next 1 to 2 weeks. Means must be initiated to protect fodder and economize on expenses.

A few words about meat provisions. This work is being done insufficiently this year, particularly by the Hayanasnart and Haytrchnart systems in the acquisition of meat from the population. A conference was held at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee on that issue, during which guidelines were established for the correct execution of the annual plan for meat provisions. All rayons must unconditionally fulfill the established annual plan for selling meat to the state. The republic's Council of Ministers must systematically control the course of meat provisions and resolve all issues connected with it.

A good grape and potato crop have been grown in the republic's economic sectors. Cultivation has begun and is progressing successfully. The corresponding raykoms and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must establish practical means to accelerate grape and potato crop cultivation and execute it without losses.

The third quarter was well concluded by the industrial workers. They fulfilled the 9-month plan for goods production by 102.9 percent. The growth of production volume was 104.6 percent. The production verification plan has been overfulfilled.

The construction workers of the republic must utilize all mans to fully complete the operation plans for residential areas, schools, juvenile preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics, and carry out the socialist tasks for the operation of the production centers.

The transport, communications and consumer services workers are carrying out their plans and social tasks in a stable manner.

It is necessary to mobilize all efforts to correct the situation in the execution of the trade plans.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Communists of the republic and all the workers are using all their efforts to successfully verify the 26th CPSU Congress' resolutions and the agrarian policy of the party and will contribute to the reinforcement of the economic and defense power of our great fatherland. (lengthy period of applause)

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CP COMMITTEE SECRETARIES

GF031635 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Report on speech delivered by Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to the scientific and experimental conference held in Baku by the secretaries of the committees of the Communist Parties of Georgian SSR, Armenian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, the secretaries of the committees of the Communist Parties of the Georgian SSR, Armenian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR are holding their scientific and experimental conference in Baku. Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has addressed the conference, which is devoted to learning what the public thinks. We now present an epitome of Geydar Aliyev's address:

The current scientific and experimental conference has been devoted to a very (?significant) and topical issue, that being the experience of learning what the public thinks, the psychology of the masses and the serious issues people think about. (?One) important aspect of this conference is that it is being held in Baku, a city which a month ago hosted Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Thus, this conference must contribute to the practical fulfillment of the duties Leonid Brezhnev pointed to during his address at the ceremonies organized for the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan.

Leonid Brezhnev's (?suggestions) and recommendations in Baku are important from the point of view of the party in general and from the point of view of the state in general. In view of this, concrete, practical measures are being drawn up and put into effect with a view to achieving the realization of these (?suggestions) and recommendations throughout the whole of our country.

In his address, Geydar Aliyev also referred to the many-sided work being undertaken in our republic to fulfill the duties pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev. The measures put into effect for the development of rural economy and industry are of great importance. Geydar Aliyev said:

It is natural that, while talking about establishing relations with the masses and about securing their support, numerous issues related to the (?work and ideology) of the party be kept in view. A major ideological endeavor is being made by the party to strengthen relations with the masses and to realize all the recommendations of the Communist Party. It is of great importance to continuously learn what the public thinks in order to further accomplish this important task.

But what is the meaning of learning what the public thinks? It means the daily duty of every party committee and every party organization. It means to be continuously (?in touch) with the workers. All this provides us with the opportunity of being aware of public opinion beforehand.

Later on, Geydar Aliyev referred to the importance of the views expressed by leading party workers and toilers in the republic's industrial establishments and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. He noted that such views create an opportunity for establishing the people's psychological state, conditions of work and daily life and their needs. Significant work is being carried out in Azerbaijan to learn what the public thinks and significant [word indistinct] has been compiled.

Apart from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, we have special centers like the Center for Learning Public Opinion and the Center for Sociological Realities. [titles as heard]. Just learning what the public thinks however, is not enough. After learning it well as it actually is, it is necessary to redress measures and to draw up and put into effect additional ones. That is to say, we must establish the (?framework) of our work by taking into consideration public opinion and by knowing well the psychology and needs of the people.

In concluding his address, Geydar Aliyev expressed confidence that the work of the conference will produce fruitful results. Geydar Aliyev warmly greeted the participants in the conference on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and wished them success.

LITHUANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY DIRECTOR NAMED

WA291300 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 15 October published on page 4 a Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers announcement appointing Algimantas Mikolas Mikolovich Stankyavichyus director of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers LITHUANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

USMANOV ELECTED NEW TATAR OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD300012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Tatar Oblast party committee held a plenary session to examine organizational issues. Comrade Usmanov, who worked as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tatar ASSR, has been elected to the post of first secretary of the party obkom.

SOVIET LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 27 OCT-2 NOV

Aliyev in Political Study Day

LD292306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A day of political study throughout Azerbaijan, held on Friday, was devoted to the elucidation of tasks set in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches during the festivities in Baku. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in it.

Aliyev Receives Scholars

GF020638 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received the participants of the Baku meeting of the (?modile) [word indistinct] of the Philosophy and Law Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The participants in the (?meeting) expressed their gratitude for the creation of the necessary conditions in the capital of Azerbaijan which allowed for a zealous discussion of the (?basic) issues related to the development of national relations.

Geydar Aliyev expressed his gratitude for the praise given to the republic and for the useful information and recommendations.

Geydar Aliyev also received a group of the participants of the conference in Baku of the Committee of the [words indistinct] of the Soviet Academy of Sciences (?Chairmanship Council). After welcoming the successful work of the conference, Geydar Aliyev said that the issues discussed by the scholars are very (?important) for the development of Azerbaijan and the whole country in a more fruitful manner in the economic and social fields.

Speaks at Baku Conference

LD021428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] A scientific-practical conference of secretaries of party committees of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan began in Baku today. Its participants are discussing the problems of further intensification of ties between party organizations and the masses, of studying their interests and requirements. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference will last 2 days.

Demichev at Cultural Soiree

LD012238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] A solemn soiree was held today at the Bolshoy Theater to mark the centenary of Yakub Kolas, one of the founders of Belorussian Soviet literature. Present at the soiree were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Shauro, head of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee; a delegation of representatives of the people of Belorussia; heads of a number of party, administrative and public organizations; and men of letters from Moscow and the union republics.

Dolgikh, Others Attend Meeting

LD300018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A festive meeting dedicated to the automobile transport workers' day was held in Moscow today in the Central Concert Hall. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Simonov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; responsible workers in the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; winners of socialist competitions; leading workers in production; and representatives of the public were present in the presidium.

Grishin at Ukrainian Concert

LD300036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses there was a festive concert of masters of art, which concluded the days of the Ukrainian SSR in Moscow. The concert was attended by Comrades Grishin, Demichev, Solomentsev and Zimyanin; also heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Tyazhelnikov, Shauro and the secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Kapto.

Grishin at Moscow Conference

PM021647 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom. It examined the results of the delivery and winter storage of the 1982 harvest's potatoes and fruit and vegetable products, and also the course of capital construction.

L.V. Deribin, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered the report on the first question.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

Attends Meeting on GOSR

PM031413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Toward the Great October Holiday"]

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission for Preparing and Conducting the Celebrations for the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The question of preparing for the demonstration of representatives of Moscow City working people in Red Square 7 November 1982 was heard at the meeting. R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, delivered a report.

S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the city's preparations for celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. B.V. Pokarzhevskiy, Moscow Gorispolkom secretary, reported on cultural services for Muscovites before and during the holiday. V.P. Trushin, chief of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Internal Affairs, delivered a report on ensuring public order in Moscow before and during the holiday. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

PROGRESS OF TRANSCONTINENTAL PIPELINE REPORTED

Difficulties Encountered

LD011114 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Lvov November 1 TASS -- Shepherds' fires on the slopes of the mountain ridges of the Ukrainian Carpathians have been supplanted by electric welding lights, and work has been started on the most difficult section of the transcontinental Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

In view of the fact that various pipelines and power transmission lines run along all the convenient mountain passes and valleys, the new gas pipeline is being laid across high-mountain ridges which divide the catchment areas of the Baltic and Black Seas. Prior to the autumn rainy weather specialists completed engineering preparation and planning of the route. Roads have been built without detriment to the environment. The assembly of an installation for joining pipes into lengths has been completed near the mountain skiing settlement of Slavskoye and the construction of a housing township is going on nearby.

Workers who have arrived here have a wide experience in the construction of such pipelines in high mountain conditions. But this time the transcontinental gas pipeline builders have encountered special difficulties. Along a twenty-kilometre section they are to overcome two impetuous rivers and to build seven overpasses across deep ravines and busy-traffic roads. The gradient of slopes along which the pipeline will be built reaches 30 degrees in many planes.

High-powered bulldozers-rippers have cut in rock an almost ten-kilometre shelf to where more than two kilometres of large-diameter pipes have been brought.

Mozhga Compressor Station

LD011100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Construction of a powerful compressor station has begun at the Udmurt town of Mozhga on the route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. Three gas-pumping units are to be installed at the new Mozhga compressor station, which is scheduled to enter service in the first quarter of 1984.

We recall that 226 kms of the route pass through Udmurtia. The first kilometers of large-diameter pipes have been welded on the head section.

Pipeline Pump Units

LD011120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] Over 40 Leningrad collectives of enterprises, scientific-research design organizations, higher educational institutions and so forth are engaged in work connected with the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. This work involves first the making of GPN 25 gas pumping units, which will sharply reduce the volume of construction and assembly work and the time taken to build compressor stations. Every fifth station will be constructed as a result of economy of labor and materials. A large scientific production complex has been formed.

The collective of the Nevskiy Zavod imeni Lenina Association has the task of organizing the speedy production of units with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts and with a high technical level. They are to be economical, reliable and durable. In the future it is planned to increase their capacity to 40,000 kilowatts. The time is approaching for the ahead-of-plan testing of the first serial unit. Its assembly has also begun ahead of plan. Next year the gas workers will receive 17 installations from the Nevskiy Zavod.

REPORT ON GAS PRODUCTION IN TYUMEN REGION

LD031932 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- The first trillion cubic metres of gas has been extracted since the beginning of the development of deposits in the Tyumen region, western Siberia. The daily gas output here is hundreds of millions cubic metres of gas now.

The Urengoy deposit will account for almost entire increment in gas production in the Soviet Union in the next few years. The Urengoy deposit is located in the north of the Tyumen region, taking up an area of 6,000 square kilometres.

Gas extraction in the deposit is to largely grow in the current five-year period (1981-1985). In this period the share of western Siberia in the USSR's total gas production is to grow from 33 to 54 percent. By the end of the current five-year period the fields of that region will annually put out 1,000 million cubic metres of gas.

Gas extraction has been under way in western Siberia since the end of 1960s. Annual gas production at that time was nearly half of today's daily output in the region. Gas in big volumes is extracted there since 1972 when the first big deposit of that area, Medvezhye, was discovered.

Lack of roads, permafrost, impassable marshland in summer and 50-degree frosts in winter -- such extreme natural-climatic conditions of western Siberia called for solution of a whole number of technical and economic problems, unprecedented in world practice. Now it is already impossible to imagine the economy of the country without Siberian gas. High capacity transcontinental gas pipelines supply with gas plants in the Urals and the European part of the USSR.

The course of accelerated extraction of gas has been undertaken in the Soviet Union in the 1980s. The accelerated development of the Tyumen region deposits, geologists believe does not threaten with depletion of Siberia's bowels of the earth. For many years this region will remain the main fuel centre of the USSR. Western Siberia now accounts for 75 percent of the recoverable gas reserves, surveyed in the whole territory of the country.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS 9-MONTH INDUSTRY'S FIGURES

PM031233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Steps in the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The further development of industrial production in the RSFSR was ensured in January-September this year, according to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan by the republic's industry in the first 9 months of 1982. Output increased by 2.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity increased 2 percent, and accounted for 87 percent of the increase in industrial production. The plan for total output sales was fulfilled 100.8 percent. Profits increased.

The industry of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, except Altay Kray and Murmansk, Kursk, Novosibirsk, Tyumen, Irkutsk, Magadan and Sakhalin Oblasts, fulfilled the 9-month plan in terms of the volume of output.

The 9-month plan for gas extraction and the production of chemical plant protection agents, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, industrial equipment for the light and food industry, electric locomotives, agricultural machines and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, excavators and many consumer goods was overfulfilled.

Production of industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus, machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters, oilfield and gasfield equipment, gas pumping units for main gas pipelines, pipe layers and metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control increased.

At the same time, the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report notes, the plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and yarns, commercial timber, precast ferroconcrete, knitted underwear, animal oil, canned goods, refrigerators, washing machines and certain other types of output was not fulfilled. Enterprise collectives are directing their efforts toward worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED

PM021157 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "A Word to the Reader"]

[Excerpts] Let us take a look at how the fertilizer industry's potential is being realized. Let us take a closer look at the experience of the Severodonetsk's nitrogen association, which is one of the best in the sector. Soon after the party Central Committee's May plenum, a movement was launched here on the communists' initiative under the motto: "Worker Concern for Field Crops!" The collective adopted and is successfully fulfilling increased pledges to produce mineral fertilizers, pesticides and fodder preservatives in excess of the plan. The association is working with good results to improve the quality of nitrogenous fertilizers and master the production of highly effective new types of chemical products for rural workers.

But here is something worth thinking very carefully about: As well as leading enterprises in the sector, there are enterprises which are not keeping up with the pledges for supplying the countryside with mineral fertilizers, and unfortunately there are several of them, over one-third of the total number. The 9-month state plan for mineral fertilizer output has not been fulfilled throughout the ministry as a whole and the shortfall amounts to 739,000 tons. You must agree that this cannot fail to cause serious anxiety.

The sector headquarters must increase the assistance given to lagging enterprises such as the Rustavi and Chardzhou chemical plants, the Berezniki nitrogenous and mineral fertilizer plant, the nitrogen association and Dzhambul's Khimprom association. At the same time, those responsible for failures to meet deliveries must be called more strictly to account and unjustified amendments to plans must not be permitted.

We must not tolerate any longer a situation where many enterprises do not work at full capacity. On average only 76 percent of mineral fertilizer production capacity is in use in the sector, and even less -- only 67 percent -- of the capacity available for producing phosphate fertilizers, which are in very short supply.

Most often we hear references to defective work by construction workers, planners' errors and other "objective" circumstances in explanation of this miserable picture. But are these reasons in fact so objective? After all by signing the acceptance document for capacity, which has numerous defects, ministry representatives know very well what trouble such leniency will cause later.

The quality of fertilizers is a subject of special concern. Recently a change for the better has been noted here. The output of compound and concentrated fertilizers in granular form and of liquid compound fertilizers is growing, and the average nutrient content is increasing. But there is a paradox here -- despite all this the number of complaints being received by the sector's enterprises is not decreasing.

In the current year Selkhozkhimiya acceptance officials have compiled hundreds of documents on products' failure to meet standards. For example, the moisture content of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate dispatched from the Rustavi chemical plant is sometimes 10 times in excess of that permitted by the all-union state standard. It is no wonder then that while these fertilizers are en route to the fields they are transformed into a coagulated mass. A large number of complaints are made about the products of the Sumgait superphosphate plant, the Stebnik potash plant and the Novgorod nitrogen association. Economic leaders and enterprise party committees, together with ministry specialists, must draw serious conclusions from this and intensify control over the standard and procedure for dispatching mineral fertilizers.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 OCT-3 NOV

LD040536 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 31 October to 3 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 October

About 5.5 million tons of fodder have been procured in Kirghizia to date. Harvesting of late crops is underway in all areas, and a yield of up to 200 quintals per hectare of corn, oats and barley is being brought up. (1630 GMT)

A new variety of tomato created by Moldavian and Bulgarian selectionists yields over 1,000 quintals per hectare. The variety is suitable for mechanized farming and is resistant to viral diseases. This is the third variety of tomato created as a result of cooperation between the Moldavian Dnestr scientific production association and the Institute of Genetics and Selection of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Seeds of the new variety are now being cultivated at seed-growing farms. (1630 GMT)

1 November

New early-ripening varieties of sunflower and the industrial technology necessary to grow them have enabled Saratov farmers to produce a good harvest of oil and seed. The crop occupies over 300,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

Gorodno Oblast has finished harvesting sugar beets with a yield of over 250 quintals per hectare (1200 GMT)

Altay machine operators and maintenance workers have to date completed the overhaul of almost 7,000 grain-harvesting combines and 90 percent of the soil-tilling units. The rate of overhaul is much higher than last year. (1200 GMT)

2 November

Seeds for the winter crops have been sown on around 2 million hectares in Stavropol Kray. (1100 GMT)

In spite of a drought-ridden summer, some 100,000 tons of potatoes have been sold to the state in Kirghizia. This greatly exceeds socialist pledges. Average yields of 175 quintals per hectare were achieved in Issyk-Kul Oblast, 42 quintals more than last year. (2304 GMT)

3 November

Agricultural workers in Kzyl-Orda Oblast have overfulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Significantly more rice has been procured than was planned. Some 369,000 tons of this crop has arrived at grain reception enterprises from the farms of the oblast. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have ensured for themselves seed for grain crops for next year's harvest. The sale of grain to the state is continuing. (1200 GMT)

CSA REPORTS AUTUMN FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD032202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration today released a summary of data on the course of autumn field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of this week winter crops occupied 36.5 million hectares. Sowing continues in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics. More than 101 million hectares of fallow has been plowed. This is 90 percent of the planned quantity. Several late crops are being harvested.

Many farms are now carrying out a second rice threshing, which will make it possible to avoid losses. Harvesting of corn for grain has been completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan and Moldavia while this work is continuing in Georgia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. Cob threshing still remains to be done on a substantial area in the North Ossetian ASSR, Chechen-Ingushetia and Rostov Oblast. Farms in the Ukraine are close to completing the harvest of sunflowers. As a whole, the harvest of this crop has been gathered from 89 percent of all the fields.

BREZHNEV GREETS AZERBAIJAN ON HARVESTING SUCCESS

LD041210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and to all the working people of the republic. The message of greetings states:

The CPSU Central Committee has received with deep satisfaction the report that the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR have again achieved a great labor victory, fulfilling with honor the 1982 socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruits, cucurbitaceous crops, tea leaves and potatoes. The republic's grain farmers, who have delivered 352,000 tons of grain to the stores of the motherland, have substantially overfulfilled their pledges. It is especially delightful to mention the achievements of cotton, grape and vegetable farmers who have shown labor heroism, staunchness and courage in the extremely difficult weather conditions of this year, carrying out their harvesting in an organized manner and delivering to the state resources 815,000 tons of raw cotton, 1,714,000 tons of grapes and 688,000 tons of vegetables. This is a good contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program.

The successes which have been achieved are the result of the inspired and selfless labor of the republic's farmers toward realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are also the result of the persistent implementation of the agrarian policy of the CPSU, of the increased skill of machine operators, specialists and all agricultural workers, of the well-coordinated work of agricultural, procurement and transport enterprises and of the active and purposeful organizational and political activity of the republic's party organization.

I warmly and cordially congratulate kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers, farm management and specialists, workers of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol bodies, and procurement and transport organizations on their great labor victory, and I express deep gratitude to all those who actively participated in the harvest struggle during the second year of the 5-year plan. Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the working people of the entire Azerbaijan agroindustrial complex will put into use even more actively the existing reserves for increasing field and farm production, will improve storage and processing, will lay a sound foundation for next year's harvest, will ensure an increased productivity in public stock farming and will achieve new successes in the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in the realization of the country's Food Program.

DISCUSSIONS ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX REPORTED

PM031311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent O. Pavlov: "The Agroindustrial Complex Is a Single Entity"]

[Text] The press has already reported that the forthcoming seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session will examine the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the plan in 1982, the USSR 1983 State Budget and the report on the execution of the budget for 1981. The preliminary discussion of these documents has been conducted in the preparatory commissions formed by the budget and planning and sector commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today we begin our description of how the deputies and sector leaders are discussing the most important questions of the national economy.

The preparatory commission on the agroindustrial complex sat in the Kremlin recently. Taking part in its work were deputies representing various standing commissions of the supreme organ of state power: the agriculture, industry, consumer goods and trade, health and social security and youth affairs commissions and representatives of ministries and departments -- 130 people in all.

Reports were delivered by G. Rudenko, chief of the USSR Gosplan's Consolidated Department for the Agroindustrial Complex; and V. Semenov, chief of the Agricultural Finances Administration of the USSR Ministry of Finance. Taking part in the discussion of the reports were deputies and agroindustrial complex sector chiefs. S. Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk CPSU Obkom, was in the chair. Taking part in the work was G. Vashchenko, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

And so, days of strenous, interesting work; stringent rules; precise speeches devoid of excess verbiage from the ministry and department leaders and deputies; precisely formulated questions put to the representatives of the agroindustrial complex sectors; principled, exacting debate; animated talk in the corridors during the breaks; an efficient, specific, interested spirit throughout; a seeking after the best ways of implementing the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions and the Food Program -- that is the atmosphere of the preparatory commission's work. And that is natural.

A new, fundamental aspect of the party's agrarian policy in the eighties is that henceforth it is planned to resolve the Food Program not through the efforts of agriculture along, but in a unified agroindustrial complex, united by common goals.

The keynote speakers said in particular that one feature of the 1983 economic and social development plan is that it is being compiled with the 26th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum instructions, and the Food Program in mind, and for the first time encompasses the agroindustrial complex as a whole. In drawing up the plan and budget, emphasis has been placed on achieving the optimum balance within the agroindustrial complex, eliminating bottlenecks and interdepartmental misunderstandings and improving financial autonomy relationships.

Attention was focused on strengthening the economy and improving the production activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which at the present stage and in the long term remain the basis of socialist agriculture and the main link of the agroindustrial complex.

Agriculture receives priority in development. It is important to secure increased production of grain, fodder and industrial crops, increased yields from livestock raising, and an improvement in the social infrastructure.

It is planned to earmark substantial sums for the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The proportion of capital investments in agriculture remains at the level set by the 5-year plan.

The sectors of the agroindustrial complex -- the food, meat and dairy industries and fruit and vegetable farming -- will undergo accelerated development. Large amounts of money are being earmarked for land reclamation. The agroindustrial complex base in the sphere of storing and processing arable and livestock produce is being strengthened. The main aim is to improve markedly the technical equipment of agroindustrial complex sectors starting next year. The state, the keynote speakers emphasized, is finding opportunities for this, but unfortunately some agroindustrial complex ministries and departments are not vigorous enough about assimilating the funds earmarked for them. This applies in particular to the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry. A serious lag has been allowed to develop in commissioning poultry units. The RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction is failing to meet its targets. The food industry is failing to fulfill the plans for the production of granulated sugar, confectionary sugar, pasta, canned fruit and vegetables, beer and several other products.

These and other departments, the commission session stated, should make more active and full use of all their potential in implementing the Food Program.

The reports also touched on a question of universal interest -- that is, the raising of purchase prices for agricultural products in the new year. It was noted that the Central Committee's May (1982) plenum instructions on this question are reflected in the draft plan and budget. The main thing now is to develop an economic mechanism which can maintain price parity in intersector and intrasector exchange, ensuring the profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes at a level which should be no lower than other material production sectors. The equivalency of exchange between sectors is an essential condition for the operation of autonomous financing and the effective development of agricultrual production.

The first to speak after the keynote speakers, A. Goltsov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, said that the plan targets for 1983 in agriculture are very strenuous but are reliably backed by material and technical resources. The main task which the ministry is setting itself is to enhance the efficiency of land use. The ministry has taken account of deputies, demands for faster elaboration and introduction of scientifically substantiated zonal arable farming systems. In 78 krays, oblasts and republics these systems have been approved and are being used. Crop rotation has been introduced on 202 million hectares. In a year the area on which the moldboardless plowing method is used has increased by 4 million hectares and now totals 44 million hectares. The scale of introduction of industrial technologies has expanded.

Livestock transfer under cover is being completed in stockraising. The herds are better provided than last year with coarse and succulent fodder. However, wintering is always a hard test and considerable efforts must be made locally to carry it out successfully.

Here a few words must obviously be said about the actual mechanics of the preparatory commission's work. A sector representative gives notice of a question during the discussion of the reports. Later, on the basis of materials from Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, the people's control organs and ministries and departments, a member of the preparatory commission delivers an in-depth analysis of the activity of the agro-industrial complex sector whose representative gave notice of the question at the commission. He is, in effect, reviewing the department's activity. Close attention is paid to key questions of the development of the sector itself, and its contribution to the Food Program's implementation is assessed.

Thus, Deputy N. Umanets, first secretary of Chernigov Ukrainian CP Obkom, dwelling on the problem of making efficient use of land, criticized the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for the low yield from irrigated areas. For instance, an average of about 30 quintals of grain was obtained per hectare in 1980-1981, while the planned yield was 40 quintals. Over the same period an average of less than 300 quintals of sugar beet and about 100 quintals of potatoes were obtained per irrigated hectare. Surely this does not represent the real potential of irrigation? The ministry must struggle most resolutely to ensure, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Baku, that two or three crops a year are obtained on irrigated land.

It is a good thing that the use of industrial technologies is being expanded. But how does it come about that while technological conditions provide for a stable yield of 50 quintals of corn grain, for instance, some places obtain only 25-30 quintals? In addition to other factors, inadequate training of agronomists, team leaders and link leaders has an effect here. New technologies also require a new standard of training for people, and the ministry should be constantly concerned about this.

As you can see, the talk was extremely impartial but imbued with the single desire to enhance the efficiency of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, primarily agriculture.

Sometimes it was hard for the ministry and department leaders to answer the deputies' questions.

Deputy S. Manyakin presented V. Nikulshin, deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, with nine photographs taken at sector enterprises. One shows the premises of the Aktyubinsk meat combine where sheep's heads and other byproducts are rotting in several heaps under the open sky.

Deputy Ye. Auyelbekov, first secretary of Turgay Kazakhstan CP Obkom, asked what the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is doing to increase the production of dried whole milk substitute used to feed calves. Deputy N. Berezhkov, director of the Dolgopolye Sovkhoz, Vladimir Oblast, drew V. Nikulshin's attention to the fact that the ministry is failing to organize the reception of milk from private plots properly in remote population centers.

The talk then proceeded as follows:

V. Nikulshin: The instances of criminal negligence exposed at the Aktyubinsk meat combine and several others have been severely assessed at the ministry. So the director of the Aktyubinsk meat combine and a number of specialists have been dismissed and their cases sent to the investigation organs. Responsible workers from the ministry have traveled to the site and ensured the observance of the combine's technology and normal work rhythm.

S. Manyakin: It is right that the culprits have been punished, but this is not an isolated incident. Note that all the photographs attest to thriftlessness and negligence in taking delivery of sheep. The ministry's failure to see the job through to the end can be discerened here. Obviously you do not find it convenient to deal with sheep and small livestock in general, but a way out must be sought.

V. Nikulshin: We will make a decision on this question without fail. Let me answer the second question -- about taking delivery of milk from private plots and in remote areas in general. It is difficult for us to cover this network, primarily because of the lack of transport. And sometimes, after all, you cannot travel by ordinary vehicle because of bad road conditions....

S. Manyakin: You mean that cross-country milk tankers are needed?

V. Nikulshin: They have been needed for a long time.

S. Manyakin: Make the relevant suggestions about transport for collecting milk from the population. We will support you.

V. Nikulshin: Concerning the milk substitute. Yes, it is indeed possible by increasing its production to save at least 5 million tons of whole milk. We are planning to double the relevant capacities by 1985. But as for the equipment....

S. Manyakin: The deputies understand you. We have no right to let slip so real a reserve as 5 million tons. Prepare suggestions. We will support them.

It was the same for each of the 10 sectors. We have dwelt in detail on speeches by representatives of just two sectors, but it must be noted that interesting statements were also made by V. Lein, minister of the food industry; N. Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources; I. Yefremov, deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming; A. Gulchenko, deputy minister of the fish industry; I. Shtodin, first deputy minister of procurements; V. Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; S. Grigoryev, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; and Ye. Shenderey, first deputy chief of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

There was a thorough, competent discussion from various standpoints of questions of strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and making better use of land, material and technical facilities and capacities in the sectors of the agroindustrial complex. In particular there was discussion on increasing the production of margarine, pasta, prepacked goods, fodder protein and lysine for livestock raising, strong and durum wheats and groats and fish products.

An ironic question was addressed to the leadership of the Ministry of the Fish Industry: "What has happened to the Black Sea gray mullet? Do the barges that carry it only exist in the song nowadays?"

It was also hard for V. Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, when the deputies cited instances of the department's defrauding kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- in Kazakhstan, for instance. V. Shvydko said that the department is seeking to eliminate these instances. Control checks on accounts are carried out every quarter and comprehensive inspections are made locally. According to the results of the checks, this year about R5 million wrongly charged to them was returned to farms. The culprits have been punished. "We are sure that with the creation of agroindustrial association councils locally, of which the committee for the supply of production equpment for agriculture is one, very many conflict situations will be eliminated. After all, we must resolve unified tasks comprehensively," V. Shvydko concluded. And it was noted that these words reflected the mood of the deputies and the representatives of the agroindustrial complex sectors.

In general this mood was businesslike, but slightly elated. There was talk in the corridors of how this was a fine opportunity for the deputies to take a broad look at the food problem and to obtain rich material for talks with voters. The economic leaders did not conceal the fact that their idea of many intersector problems had been considerably enriched, and this will undoubtedly affect work on the implementation of the Food Program.

The preparatory commission elaborated recommendations for the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex in fulfilling the economic and social development plan for 1983. The commission's proposals will be examined by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

LIVESTOCK UNITS' READINESS FOR WINTER VIEWED

PM031151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Units' Fodder-Production Shop"]

[Excerpt] Farm collectives are confidently greeting the winter in, for example, Belgorod, Saratov, Cherkassy and Gomel Oblasts. Having established the requisite fodder stocks and a base for processing it, they are systematically increasing meat and milk production. But milk yields and weight gains are declining where livestock has not been provided with sufficient fodder and progressive ways of using fodder are underrated. Productivity has fallen in livestock units on a number of kolkhozes in Rostov, Kemerovo, Kherson and Kokchetav Oblasts. Local party and soviet organs and leaders and specialists in rural areas must take effective steps to remedy the situation. The work of fodder units must be made a permanent focus of attention.

It is intolerable that, for example, a considerable proportion of livestock units in Ulyanovsk, Chita and Amur Oblasts lack such units altogether, and that almost one-third of those which do exist have not been made ready for use.

The best collectives obtain roughly a kilogram of milk for every fodder unit expended and the same weight gain in cattle and hogs from an input of 7-8 and 4-4.5 fodder units respectively. The Druzhba Kholkoz in Estonia's Khaapsaluskiy Rayon, for example, is delivering animals weighing 520-530 kg. There are many farms in Belorussia, Stavropol Kray and Kustanay Oblast where intensive livestock fattening is well organized. In Kalinin and Kaluga Oblasts, Dagestan and Chuvashia, however, animals are being sold in poor condition and large shortfalls in the quantity of meat obtained are being recorded. Every effort must be made to disseminate the experience of leading farms by striving for high weight gains using mainly coarse and succulent fodder.

The sector's efficiency depends on more than an abundance of fodder.

There is a need to comprehensively strengthen its material base, improve stock breeding and the organization of manpower, introduce the collective contract system and more fully exploit effective forms of moral and material incentives for end results.

The countryside's partners -- associations under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and mixed fodder, food, chemical and medical industry and machinebuilding for animal husbandry and fodder production enterprises -- are called upon to give stockraisers plenty of help. Many of these are not as yet keeping up with livestock unit's orders.

Competition among stockraisers is called upon to play an important role. The initiative launched by livestock units workers in Moscow Oblast's Ruzskiy, Odintsovskiy and Domodedovskiy Rayons deserves every support. They are competing with each other to fulfill their plans for the sale of milk to the state ahead of schedule. Every fodder unit is in action there and permanent fodder delivery, processing and distribution detachments are working well. The search for reserves is also underway among labor collectives in many other parts of the country. Party organizations are called upon to support good initiatives more actively and orient those engaged in competition toward achieving better results for less cost. The movement of leading farms under the slogan "more produce with the same feed" must become every stockraisers's watchword.

Mutual checking of livestock units' readiness for the winter is underway on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It must everywhere be conducted in a businesslike manner and be a review of reserves. Local party and agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations are urged to use the results of these checks to promptly rectify shortcomings and improve organization. It is particularly important to look after people and to increase their sense of involvement in fruitful work. Stockraisers must be provided with hot food and regular medical and shopping facilities. It is imperative to promptly ensure that the sector is fully manned with cadres and to provide collectives with work clothes and equipment.

CHELYABINSK OBKOM DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

LD040024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Chelyabinsk Obkom was held today. The meeting discussed tasks of the oblast party organization for further increasing grain and fodder production resulting from the requirements of the USSR Food Program and Comrade Brezhnev's directions on agricultural questions. The report by Comrade Voropayev, first secretary of the party obkom, and other speeches analyzed the work of the oblast party organization in carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum. Measures to increase the yield of every hectare of Ural earth in the years 1983-90, to raise the standard of land husbandry and to strengthen the material and technical base of cereal farming were endorsed. Industrial enterprises of the oblast were called on to provide great help in implementing these tasks. Comrade Kapustyan, deputy chief of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, also spoke at the plenum.

ARMED FORCES GUARD GAINS OF OCTOBER

PM031539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Watching Over October's Gains"]

[Excerpt] Great transformations have taken place in our country over the 65 years of Soviet power in the economy and culture and in people's life. We have built a society of developed, mature socialism which is the highest achievement of social progress today. The army has grown and matured together with the whole country. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and all the people the army and navy have all they need to resolutely rebuff any aggression daring to encroach on the Soviet motherland. Every year the armed forces receive increasingly educated young recruits, who are politically and technically literate. As representatives of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, Soviet servicemen act as a united, harmonious family to resolve the crucial tasks facing them. "A firm alloy of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indomitable morale -- that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The present complex, dangerous international situation also requires our servicemen to further increase their vigilance and strengthen combat readiness. Seeking at any price to halt the development of the world revolutionary process, imperialists in the United States and other NATO countries have embarked on a new "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Using the false myth of the "Soviet military threat" as a smokescreen, ruling circles in the United States and other NATO countries are whipping up the spiral of militarist preparations and increasing military budgets from year to year. Practical preparations are under way in Europe for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear facilities in NATO countries. American imperialism's aim is clear -- to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries in order to dictate its own will to them and pursue a "position of strength" policy.

In these conditions, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leadership personnel, we must tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and preserve the greatest vigilance.

Soviet Armed Forces servicemen see it as their duty to the people to continue to study military matters efeectively and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor. Having launched wide socialist competition as a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, in this jubilee year they have made another step forward in combat improvement and in their assessment exercises are displaying the ability to operate actively in the complex conditions of modern warfare on land, in the air and at sea. Together with their brothers in class, in spirit and in arms -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies and navies -- Soviet servicemen vigilantly guard the great gains of socialism and world peace.

There is a warm response in the hearts of servicemen, who are greeting the 65th anniversary of October with fitting deeds, for the slogan addressed to them by the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee.

Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training!

Vigilantly and reliably protect the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

MEETING ON GREAT OCTOBER MILITARY PARADE

LD302120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held today in Moscow at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses of those taking part in the forthcoming military parade of troops of the Moscow Garrison in Red Square devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Taking part in the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Soviet military leaders; and representatives from party, administrative and public organizations. Missile troops, motor riflemen, artillery troops, paratroopers and sailors were in the hall. They have earned the right to take part in the forthcoming festival by excellent successes in combat and political training.

Army General Lushev, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, addressed those assembled.

Those taking part in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

KISELEV SIGNS OBITUARY OF BELORUSSIAN MD LEADER

PM031405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Obituary of V.S. Karvatskiy]

[Excerpts] Major General Tank Troops Vitaliy Samoylovich Karvatskiy, member of the CPSU since 1956 and deputy commander of the Belorussian Military District, died 23 October 1982, aged 53.

V.S. Karvatskiy was born in the city of Shchorsk in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast.

[Signed] T.Ya. Kiselev, I.Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Aksenov, V.I. Brovikov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.V. Debalyuk, A.I. Semirenko, I.A. Gashkov, P.S. Adamovich, A.A. Voblikov, I.Yu. Malkov, V.S. Bulankin, B.F. Kudinov, A.L. Grishagin, E.N. Kapustin, V.A. Tarasov.

ARMED FORCES IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE OPENS

PM030907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ideological Workers' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of Political Directorate propaganda and agitation department chiefs from the branches of the armed forces, districts, groups of forces and fleets, editors of district, group and fleet newspapers, chiefs of district, group and fleet officers' clubs and also ideological workers of the Moscow Garrison and border and internal forces began yesterday at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The conference was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A report "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress' Instructions on Reorganizing Ideological Work and Measures To Further Improve Its Quality and Effectiveness in the Army and Navy" was delivered by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference participants include Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda department; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs department; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy ministers of defense; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the navy; armed forces branch political directorate chiefs who are members of the Military Council and members of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau.

The paper will publish a detailed account of the conference in a forthcoming issue.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

PM291549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: Military Science Conference"]

[Text] A military science conference "The 40th Anniversary of the Defeat of the German Fascist Troops at Stalingrad" organized by the board of the all-union Znaniye Society and a number of military academies was held in Moscow on 21 October.

Hero of the Soviet Union Army General S.P. Ivanov opened the conference with an introductory speech. He noted that the victorious outcome of the Battle of Stalingrad was of great military-political significance. It made a decisive contribution to achieving the radical breakthrough in the Great Patriotic War and World War II as a whole and was a very important stage on the path toward victory over the fascist bloc. Conditions were created for launching a general Soviet Army offensive and for the mass expulsion of the German fascist invaders from the occupied territory of the motherland. As a result of the Battle of Stalingrad the Soviet Armed Forces wrested the strategic initiative from the enemy and held onto it to the end of the war.

Candidate of Military Sciences Col Gen V.N. Karpov, department chief at the K.Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy, delivered a report entitled "the Defeat of the German Fascist Troops at Stalingrad and Its Military-Political Significance."

Candidate of Historical Sciences Maj Gen F.S. Stepanov, department chief at the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, delivered a report entitled "The Role of Party Political Work in Achieving Victory in the Battle of Stalingrad."

The conference heard scientific reports entitled "Soviet Military Art in the Battle at Stalingrad," "Combat Use of Artillery at the Battle of Stalingrad," "Experience in the Use of Armored Troops in the Counteroffensive at Stalingrad," "Air Force Operations at the Battle of Stalingrad," "Heroic Exploits of Soviet People in the Period of the Battle of Stalingrad," "The Influence of the Battle of Stalingrad on the Strategic Plans of the Main Warring Coalition" and others.

Those taking part in the conference voiced a number of practical proposals on propagandizing the experience of the Battle of Stalingrad, which has not lost its significance for military cadres under present conditions, and on the Soviet people's military-patriotic education.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OFFICER IDENTIFICATIONS

PM011023 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 October publishes on page 1 a 150-word report on the presentation of competition trophies to airborne troops officers, date and place not specified, by "Lt Gen P. Kalinin, deputy commander, airborne troops (VDV)."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 24 October carries on page 2 a 150-word report on an undated "seminar-conference of USSR MVD Internal Troops Komsomol personnel" addressed by among others, "Lt Gen S. Ostashev, chief, USSR MVD Internal Troops Political Administration," and "Army General I. Yakovlev, chief, USSR MVD Internal Troops."